# BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1822. [NUMBER 1642.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.


## *Government Notification.*

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the last session, Cap: 61:, and to which the Royal assent was given on the 23d June last, all unclaimed shares of Prize money belonging to Officers and Soldiers in the military service of the East India Company, and remaining in the hands of any prize agents or any other persons whomsoever, are directed to be paid over to the said United Company, and to be appropriated to Lord Clive's Fund; and in like manner all unclaimed shares of Prize Money belonging to their Marine service are to be so paid over and to be appropriated to Poplar Hospital; and whereas in and by the VII clause of the said Act, it is enacted, amongst other things, that all money thereby directed to be paid to the said United Company at any of their settlements abroad, shall be paid within six Calendar months next after the Governments at the said settlements respectively shall have caused the provisions of the said Act in that respect to be notified in the way in which General Orders for the Army are usually published at the said settlements respectively; and whereas the provisions of the said Act were published in General Orders for the information of the army on the 8th of this month, of which Prize Agents, and all other persons who may be accountable for Prize Money, are hereby informed; and that they are required by the said Act to deliver to the Secretary in the Military Department, without any further notice, correct accounts, verified upon Oath, of the unclaimed Money in their hands, with lists of the Names and descriptions of the persons to whom it belongs, and to pay such Money into the Bombay Treasury within six months from the 8th of this month being the date of the publication of the provisions of the Act in General Orders.

If the accounts which shall be delivered shall not be satisfactory, or if there shall be any improper delay in payment of the money, the measures which are provided by sections 6 and 7 of the Act to obtain full accounts, will be resorted to, for the purpose of recovering the sums to be thus appropriated to the Charitable Institutions in question.

*Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
J. HENDERSON,
*Sec. to Govt.*

BOMBAY CASTLE,
11th *March* 1822.

## *Government Advertisement.*

BOMBAY CASTLE 12, MARCH 1822.

*Revenue Department Opium.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Friday the 24th of May, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by Public Auction at the Sale Room, in the Bunder, a quantity, not exceeding sixteen hundred Peculs, of Malwa Opium, the produce of the year 1820-21.

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE.

1.—The Opium to be sold by the one [illegible]est of lbs. 140 in Lots of five [illegible]; one Rupee to be paid down to bind the bargain, and a deposit of 10 per Cent on the price of each Lot in money, or public securities, to be made by the purchasers, before the expiration of five days, in default thereof the Lot or Lots, to be resold, and all losses & expenses attending such resale, to be paid by the first purchasers, and any profit arising therefrom to belong to Government.

3.—The Opium to be paid for and cleared out within two months from the day of sale, and in case any Opium shall not be paid for and cleared out, the abovementioned deposit of 10 per Cent, and the earnest money will be forfeited, and the Opium adversited for a ready money sale, all losses and expenses attending such sale to be borne by the first purchasers, and any profit accruing from it to belong to Government.

4th.—The following papers may be seen at the office of the Opium Agent at any time between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock on the 1st of May and following days, Sundays excepted, previous to the day of sale.

No. 1st—Warrantees of the Opium now advertised for sale.

No. 2d.—Reports of the examination of the Opium.

No 3d.—Account of the weight of the Opium when packed.

No. 4th.—Statements of the average weight in Bombay of 6 chests.

5th.—On the day of sale the abovementioned documents will be laid on the Table; and Samples of the Opium to be sold, will be exhibited for the inspection of the Merchants.

*Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,*
J. FARISH,
*Sec. to Govt*

## *Advertisement.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an adjourned SESSIONS of the PEACE will be held in Meadows street on Wednesday next the 20th Instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; when all persons who have presented Petitions against the Assessment within the limits of the Town, are directed to appear before His Majesty's Bench of Justices, and to bring their witnesses in support of their claims for reduction.

B. NOTON,
*Clerk of the Peace.*

MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY MARCH 13TH 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

એ લખે આથી ખબર આપીએછ જે આ અડીના નીતારીખ ૨૦ આવતા બુધવારના દને બપોરના કલાક ૧૧ મેં પીશા જુશાતીશના શાહેબ લોક કરી ઘેરોના ટાકશા બાબત તજવીજ કરવા શારૂ નોટન શાહેબના હાજરીશમાં કીલા અધે કરંજીના દેવલને પાશે જેઠશે વાશા તે જે લોકોએ બુંબઇ શેહેરની હદમાં ના ઘેરોના ટાકશા બાબત અરજીઓ આપીછે તેઓને શોકમ એછે જે ટાકશા ના પજશા આછો કરવા શારૂ પોતાના

FOR SALE
*At KEMPT and Co's.*
IMPORTED ON THE
GEORGE HOME,

A FEW town made Bombay Cavalry Sabres to the latest Regulation; also Regulation Swords with steel Scabbands.

*Bombay March 16th* 1822.

## KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE for sale on Commisson two Persian Cullions, richly mounted with Silver; and a handsome, English made, Table clock with Turkish figures on the Dial.

*Bombay March 16th* 1822.

## KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
*BY PUBLIC AUCTION*
On THURSDAY the 28th instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
*AT CAMBALLA.*

THE Household Property of a Family embarked for Europe.

Consisting of Plate, Plated ware, Glass, Wines, Beer, Carriage, a Saddle Horse, Europe Cows &c. &c.

ALSO

A Grand Piano Forte by Broadwood in good order.

Catalogues will be published.

N B. Sale to commence, each day at 11 o'clock.

*Bombay*

## KEMPT A[illegible]

WILL S[illegible]
*BY PUBLIC*
BY ORDER OF T[illegible]
AT THEIR ROOMS.
On SATURDAY, 23D INSTANT

THE valuable Books, and Manuscripts, Wines, Plate, and a Saddle Horse;

The property of the late DR. TAYLOR.

N. B. The Books may be seen four days previous to the sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

*Bombay 16th March* 1822.

FOR SALE
AT THE
*Tavern Warehouse*
JUST IMPORTED
*And selling at the under mentioned prices viz.*

EUROPE Salt beef and Pork at ½ Rupee a pound, by retail, Tannah Bacon at ¼ Rupee per Ditto, China Hams at 4 Rs. each, Tamarind fish in Keg at 6 Rs. a keg; Pearl Barley at one Rupee a Pound, China Preserves in Jars at 4 Rs. per Jar, Country Pickles of Mangoes containing 100 at 12 Rs. per a keg, a few Jars of country Butter, containing 40 Pounds at 25 Rupees a Jar, Tea & Sugar candy &c. &c. &.c. on reasonable terms.

*Bombay 16th March* 1822.

શાહેદ શોશે તેમાંને શાથે લાવીનેતાંહાં હાજર થવુ—તારીખ ૧૩ મી માર્ચ શાં ને ૧૮૨૨ મંગરેજી *

જી નોટંન
પીશા જુશાતીશના કલારક

શ્રી

મણીર ચેાર

ઘ્યા ગુણીઘ્યા વરશ ચેાર ચેતવઘેં મી યાશણીઘ્યાચી તારી ચે ૨૦ ચેને ચીઠ્ઠશરી રોજપ્રંથી ૧૧ વરતાં ચીજ વણીજીચે બાઘેય ને ચ પુઢ્ય ચમંચ્યા વરશ ચઘ્ય તપશીજ ચમ્પયાજ મીઘ્યાંત મી રંગ્યાચ્યાચે ચેપન્નચપજ મેગજ બાઘેચ્યા ઘમીબંત ઘરતીજ યા ચરીતાં ઘ્યાંણી ઊઘઈ શાઘરચ્યા ઘણીતઘ્યા ચમચ્યા વરશ ઘ ચઘ્યા ચીઘ્ટયા ચઘેત ત્યાંજ કજરત ચરીતાઘેં મી વરશચે ચેજે મણી ચમ્પયાચરીતાં ચઘઘ્નજે શાઘ્યણી ચરતીજ ને ચેલીજ ને ચે ઘણીજ ઢાપેં પ તારીચે ૧૩ બાઘે ચર્ચ ભજ ૧૮૨૨

ઘી મેગજ
ઘીજ વસ્તીજ મજુમ્ર

FOR SALE
DR. REES'S
NEW
*CYCLOPŒDIA,*
PRICE RUPEES 700
*READY MONEY.*
APPLY AT
*Messers. Boyce & Co.'s*
WAREHOUSE.

*Bombay 16th March* 1822.

## KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
*On MONDAY the 18th Inst.*
AT THEIR ROOMS.

PLATE, Plated Ware, Saddlery, Wines, and Sundries, to close different accounts.

*Bombay 13th March* 1822.

## *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons*
## WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 18th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
*IN MEADOW STREET,*

SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Couches, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, a Grand Piano Forte, with several Music [illegible] with stool &c.

## LALLA FAQUIRA
HAS FOR SALE
## At the Godowns
IN NISBET LANE,
*FOR READY MONEY,*
A FEW CHESTS
OF
## N E W

*tants of this Presidency, to establish partly a similar Institution, in Bombay, to that at present existing in Calcutta, under the Patronage of the* MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, *which latter is denominated* "THE BENGAL MARINERS' WIDOWS' FUND."

*It is required of those Gentlemen who approve and can duly*

## *Notice is hereby given.*

THAT JAINUP BIBEE for self & as Administratrix of the estate & effects of CADIZABEEBEE,—late of Bombay, Mahomedan woman, deceased, hath mortgaged her estate and property consisting in lands, houses and ranges situate without the Fort at or near the place called Coombarwadah or Pother's street,—that is to say—

[redacted]

HAVE FOR SALE,
## *ON COMMISSION.*

A HANDSOME Baronche with a Pair of serviceable Bay Horses.

A Neat Chariot, with well matched Horses and fast goers.

A Bengal built Chariot, in excellent repair, with a set of New Wheels; 3 Young Arab Horses of high Caste, and Couple of Alderney Cows with a Calf.

## *BAXTER & CO.*

HAVE the pleasure to announce the receipt of their Commission for Stationery, comprising Writing Paper of all kinds, Bristol Boards, Drawing Paper, and Pencils, Music Books, Plain Invitation, and Fashionable Playing Cards, Palmer's Portable Pens, &c. &c.

## *FOR THE CAPE AND ENGLAND.*
THE
## *ROCKINGHAM,*
CAPTAIN WAUGH,

WILL sail in all April, has very superior accommodations for Passengers & carries a Surgeon. For further particulars enquire of Captain Waugh, at Mr. Milburn's Office, Apollo-street.

## *MUSIC & MUSICAL*
## Instruments.

D. CAWASJEE MONACKJEE has just received a Collection of the newest Music; together with a quantity of Musical Instruments, consisting of Patent, single and double Flageolets, and Flutes, with Tutors and Violins by Clementi and Co. of London.—Also a small assortment of Reading Books.

*Bombay, 13th March* 1822.

## STOLEN,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

A DARK Amethyst Brooch, set round with large pearls (about 13 in number) with a plain gold back and a small [illegible] the same, and a snake also forming the ring to suspend it by.

A thick English Gold Chain (about a yard long) with a gold snap.

A string of plain gold Beads (about 80 in number) with a plain gold snap.

Whoever will bring these articles to the Courier Office, or give information that may lead to the discovery of the offender, shall be handsomely rewarded.

*Bombay, 15th March* 1822.

*SUPERIOR*
## BLACK TEA,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In Boxes of 28lbs. Net..... | *per Box* | 50 |
| Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do..... | *ditto.* | 25 |
| Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs..... | *per ½ Tub* | 11 |

ALSO
## WINES
AND
## *LIQUORS,*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hodgson's Pale Ale,..... | *per doz.* | 10 |
| London Particular Madeira Wine..... | *ditto* | 15 |
| London Market ditto..... | *ditto* | 13 |
| Jamaica Rum..... | *ditto* | 12 |
| Cognac Brandy..... | *ditto* | 18 |
| Hollands Gin..... | *ditto* | 15 |

*Bombay, 26th January* 1822

## *Advertisement.*

DINSHAW HORMAJEE Pattel will receive TENDERS for public BILLS on the Treasurer of H. M. NAVY LONDON at ten days sight, for 191 £ sterling.—Tenders will be received this day at 3 o'clock P. M.

*Bombay, 16th March* 1822.

## NEW VALUABLE
## BOOKS,
*FOR SALE ON COMMISSION*

MR. ANDERSON has the pleasure to inform the Public in General that he has received per Ship GEORGE HOME, a large collection of New Valuable Publications, containing as follows, vizt.—Don Juan by Lord Byron, contg. 3d, 4th and 5th Cantos. Annals of Philosophy, Gilchrist's Preceptor and Vocabulary, Lives of Eminent Scotsmen from part 1st to 3d, Memoirs of a man of Fashion, Malthus on Population to the fourth, & former edition of an Essay on the principle of population, Cook's Oracle, contg. receipts for plain cookery on the most economical for private Families, Ship Masters' Assistant containing the latest Treatise of Insurance, Talents & Characters of Bonaparte, Scott's French Province, Major Court's Palembang, Kelly's Cambist, Mackenzie's Experiments, Heraline, Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, Portuguese [illegible] tember and October.

*Bombay 16th Mnrch* 1822.

## *BOMBAY.*
## GENERAL WIDOWS' Fund.

*IT having been for a considerable time in agitation, among several of the respectable Inhabi-*

*a sufficient number shall have been enrolled, a day for a meeting to be held will be advertised for the purpose of consulting upon and forming plans for the furtherance and solid Establishment of the Institution.*

*Donations will be received at* MR. ANDERSON'S *Office.*

*This will be found a more eligible opportunity for subscribers to provide their families than the tedious and expensive plans at present adopted of Life Insurance &c. &c.*

Bombay, 16th March 1822.

## LOTTERY
OF
## *B O O K S,*

A few Tickets in the above Lottery, consisting of Rees's Cyclopedia, the latest Edition ever imported to India, as well as several Copies of Sir Walter Scott's Works, Fielding's Works, &c most superbly bound, may be had on application at "The British & Foreign Library" adjoining Mr. Anderson's Office.

*Bombay, 2d March* 1822.

## *Advertisement.*

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate the late Mr. FRANCIS TOMKINS, deceased, are hereby requested to forthwith pay the amount of their debts to the Executors of the deceased, or otherwise they will be sued without further notice. And all persons having any Claims or Demands against the said Estate are hereby requested to send in statements thereof (in writing) to the said Executors without further notice. Dated the 15th March, 1822.

G. LEIGHLER, for self
and Mr. ANDERSON, his
Co-Executor.

જાહેર ખબર

[illegible]

wada street No. 32.
One Do. 8 Do Do. at Do. No. 33.
One Do. 8 Do. upon story Do. at first Coombarwada street No. 34.
& 2 Spot of ground occupied by tenants and the above mentioned houses and buildings numbered in bills of Pension 688 & 638.
unto PURSHOTUM MALLARSETT, also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant for the Sum of Rupees 6000, any person or persons having any claim or Demand on the same property he or they may answer the same unto RAGOBA DAMUJEE, Sheriff's Parvoe, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise they will be precluded therein,—Dated this 15th day of March 1822.

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Chancery bearing date the 2d day of June 1821, made in a cause wherein JOHN ROWLINSON and SARAH ROWLINSON are Plaintiffs and THOMAS HALLIFAX and ROBERT HOARE Defendants, it is amongst other things referred to SAMUEL COMPTON COX, Esq. one of the Masters of the said Court to enquire and state to the Court whether HARRIETT who was the daughter of WILLIAM HYDE the Testator in the pleadings named (and who was formerly a Captain in the 20th Regiment of Sepoys in the service of the East India Company and who died in India in the Month of December 1787) is living or dead, & if dead when she died, and also whether the Husband of the Daughter of the said WILLIAM HYDE is living or dead, and if dead when he died; and if both of them should be dead, then he was to enquire who is or are the personal representative or representatives of her or him: any person or persons therefore who can give any information or evidence touching the said enquiries are requested to lay such information or evidence before the said Master at his chambers in Southampton Buildings Chancery lane London.

STEVENS AND WOOD,
PLAINTIFFS' SOLICITORS.
*Little Saint Thomas Apostle*
*LONDON.*

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Chancery bearing date the 2d day of June 1821, made in a cause ROWLINSON against HALLIFAX, the creditors of WILLIAM HYDE late a Captain in the 20th Regt. of Sepoys in the service of the East India [illegible] the benefit of the said decree.

STEVENS AND WOOD,
PLAINTIFFS' SOLICITORS.
*Little Saint Thomas Apostle,*
*LONDON.*

FOR SALE
*AT THE COURIER OFFICE*
INTEREST BONDS [illegible] of Atorney, Respondentia [illegible] on Goods, ditto ditto [illegible] Policies of Insurance on [illegible] Bill of Lading [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

# ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

CALCUTTA; 29TH JANUARY, 1822.

ADVERTING to the inconvenience felt by a large class of those persons in this Country, for whose benefit Life Insurances are effected, from the uncertain amount of Dividend, and commonly protracted term of payments inseparable from the nature of the existing Institutions for that purpose, it has been resolved to establish a *Joint Stock Company*, that may grant Polices for fixed sums on approved Lives, and which in cases of Lapse may pay the sum assured within a short period.

The persons who have associated themselves for the above purpose are chiefly the Members of the Agency and Mercantile Houses of Calcutta, and of the principal establishments of the Sister Presidencies, who thus offer to those who may be desirous of effecting Life Insurances, the security of the greater part of the Commercial body of India, under the denomination of the ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## THE FOLLOWING ARE THE GENERAL TERMS ON WHICH INSURANCES ARE EFFECTED BY THE COMPANY.

THE Agents of the Company are authorized to receive applications for Insurances on Lives, for any age, from 16 to 60, and for any amount from One Thousand to One Lac of Rupees in even sums of hundred Rupees, the sum Insured to be payable within three months after proof of lapse.

Applications for Insurance must be accompanied by a Certificate of Health, signed by a Medical gentleman in the service of His Majesty or of the Honorable Company; together with an Affidavit before a person duly authorized to administer the same, by the person on whose life the policy is to be taken, all of which should agree in essentials with the following forms:

MESSRS. MACKINTOSH AND Co.

*Agents to the*
*Oriental Life Insurance Company.*

GENTLEMEN,

I request that you will grant a Policy on the life of
for the sum of Sicca Rupees
for one year, with leave to renew the same from months to months for† Years. * The prescribed Certificate and Affidavit of Health are herewith transmitted.

† 2, 4, or 6
* In cases where it is not intended to renew the Policy, this clause may be omitted.

Your obedient Servant,

This is to Certify, that A. B. of C. is at this date free from any dangerous malady whatever,

If any modification of the Certificate or explanation is required, it is to be entered here, or a sealed note, To the Medical Directors of the Oriental Life Insurance Company, may be here refered to, and which note will be inspected by those Gentlemen only.

and from my knowledge of his habits, constitution, and general state of health, during a period of as well as from the statement relating to his health, which he has this day in person given me, I declare that I consider him to be a good life.

Given under my hand at this day of one thousand eight hundred and

(Signed) D. E.
*M. D. or Surgeon.*

### AFFIDAVIT.

The Name at full length. I. A. B. do hereby make oath and declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief the contents of the above certificate are true: that I have not wilfully or designedly concealed from the certifier any circumstance relative to my health or constitution: that I have had the small or Cow Pox: that my age does not at this time exceed years and months: that I have been about years, and no more resident in India; that my present rank, occupation, or profession is that of ; and that my usual place of abode is (signed) A. B.

The age in words at length

*Sworn to before me at this day of* 18

(Signed) F. G.
*Magistrate.*

Persons at present holding Policies in the New Union Society, may have them renewed in the Oriental Life Insurance Company on the 1st July next, at the rate of Rupees 1800 per share, on payment of the half Yearly premium required by the Company, without a fresh certificate of health.

The subjoined table exhibits the ordinary rates of annual premium according to the age of the party, when the first Insurance is made for twelve months; but the Directors have the power of modifying these rates in particular instances;—reducing them in cases where the residence and profession of a person on whose Life a Policy is taken, are considered peculiarly favourable; and encreasing them under opposite circumstances. The Directors have also the power of granting Policies for shorter or longer periods than 12 months on specific terms applicable to the circumstances of each case.

Insurances may be made on risks to commence at future periods; and in the case of absentees will be computed from the date of Certificate and Affidavit unless otherwise required.

Insurers may assign their Policies.

Risks may be at any time reduced, but no return of premium will in any case be allowed.

Proof of lapse must be offered within two years after its actual occurrence, or from the discontinuance of the Insurance, in whatever part of the world the lapse may have taken place.

Any mistatement in the Certificate or Affidavit of Health makes the Policy void; as does Suicide in cases where a person effects an Insurance on his own life, but not so in the case of Creditors effecting an Insurance on the lives of their Debtors.

It is proposed that the Oriental Life Insurance Company though at present constituted for only seven years, shall be prolonged from time to time; or that at the date of its expiration, a new Company shall be formed on the same principles; which will renew the risks of the old Company, on terms to be mutually agreed upon. *Calcutta, February 1st* 1822.

## ORDINARY RATES OF PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE REQUIRED BY THE ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, CALCUTTA,

1ST FEBRUARY, 1822.

| Age not exceeded at time of making Insurance. | Annual Premium for an Insurance renewable for seven years without fresh certificate of health. | | Annual Premium for an Insurance renewable for five years without fresh certificate of health. | | Annual Premium for an Insurance renewable for three years without fresh certificate of health. | | Annual Premium for an Insurance for one year not renewable without a fresh certificate of health. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For Rs. 1000 | Per Cent. | For Rs. 1000 | Per Cent. | For Rs. 1000 | Per Cent | For Rs. 1000 | Per Cent. |
| 16 | 30 | 3 | 29 | 2 9/10 | 28 | 2 4/5 | 26 | 2 1/5 |
| 17 | 30 | 3 | 29 | 2 9/10 | 28 | 2 4/5 | 26 | 2 1/5 |
| 18 | 31 | 3 1/10 | 30 | 3 | 29 | 2 9/10 | 27 | 2 7/10 |
| 19 | 31 | 3 1/10 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 3 | 27 | 2 7/10 |
| 20 | 32 | 3 1/5 | 31 | 3 1/10 | 30 | 3 | 28 | 2 4/5 |
| 21 | 32 | 3 1/5 | 31 | 3 1/10 | 31 | 3 1/10 | 28 | 2 4/5 |
| 22 | 33 | 3 3/10 | 32 | 3 1/5 | 31 | 3 1/10 | 29 | 2 9/10 |
| 23 | 34 | 3 2/5 | 33 | 3 1/10 | 32 | 3 1/5 | 29 | 2 9/10 |
| 24 | 35 | 3 | 34 | 3 2/5 | 32 | 3 1/5 | 30 | 3 |
| 25 | 36 | 3 | 35 | 3 | 33 | 3 3/10 | 30 | 3 |
| 26 | 37 | 3 1/10 | 36 | 3 3/5 | 34 | 3 | 31 | 3 1/10 |
| 27 | 38 | 3 4/5 | 37 | 3 7/10 | 35 | 3 | 32 | 3 1/5 |
| 28 | 39 | 3 9/10 | 38 | 3 4/5 | 36 | 3 | 33 | 3 3/10 |
| 29 | 40 | 4 | 39 | 3 9/10 | 37 | 3 7/10 | 34 | 3 2/5 |
| 30 | 41 | 4 1/10 | 40 | 4 | 38 | 3 4/5 | 35 | 3 1/2 |
| 31 | 42 | 4 1/5 | 41 | 4 1/10 | 39 | 3 9/10 | 36 | 3 3/5 |
| 32 | 43 | 4 2/10 | 42 | 4 | 40 | 4 | 37 | 3 7/10 |
| 33 | 44 | 4 2/5 | 43 | 4 1/10 | 41 | 4 1/10 | 38 | 3 4/5 |
| 34 | 45 | 4 1/2 | 44 | 4 2/10 | 42 | 4 1/5 | 39 | 3 9/10 |
| 35 | 46 | 4 3/5 | 45 | 4 1/2 | 43 | 4 3/10 | 40 | 4 |
| 36 | 47 | 4 7/10 | 46 | 4 3/5 | 44 | 4 2/5 | 41 | 4 1/10 |
| 37 | 48 | 4 4/5 | 47 | 4 7/10 | 45 | 4 1/2 | 42 | 4 1/5 |
| 38 | 50 | 5 | 48 | 4 4/5 | 46 | 4 3/5 | 43 | 4 3/10 |
| 39 | 51 | 5 1/10 | 49 | 4 9/10 | 47 | 4 7/10 | 44 | 4 2/5 |
| 40 | 52 | 5 1/5 | 50 | 5 | 48 | 4 4/5 | 45 | 4 1/2 |
| 41 | 54 | 5 2/5 | 52 | 5 1/10 | 49 | 4 9/10 | 46 | 4 3/5 |
| 42 | 55 | 5 1/2 | 53 | 5 3/10 | 50 | 5 | 47 | 4 7/10 |
| 43 | 57 | 5 7/10 | 55 | 5 1/2 | 51 | 5 1/10 | 48 | 4 4/5 |
| 44 | 58 | 5 4/5 | 56 | 5 3/5 | 52 | 5 1/5 | 49 | 4 9/10 |
| 45 | 60 | 6 | 58 | 5 4/5 | 54 | 5 2/5 | 50 | 5 |
| 46 | 63 | 6 3/10 | 60 | 6 | 56 | 5 3/5 | 52 | 5 1/5 |
| 47 | 65 | 6 1/2 | 62 | 6 1/5 | 58 | 5 4/5 | 54 | 5 2/5 |
| 48 | 67 | 6 7/10 | 64 | 6 2/5 | 60 | 6 | 56 | 5 3/5 |
| 49 | 69 | 6 9/10 | 66 | 6 3/5 | 62 | 6 1/5 | 58 | 5 4/5 |
| 50 | 71 | 7 1/10 | 68 | 6 4/5 | 64 | 6 2/5 | 60 | 6 |
| 51 | 74 | 7 2/5 | 71 | 7 1/10 | 66 | 6 3/5 | 62 | 6 1/5 |
| 52 | 76 | 7 3/5 | 73 | 7 3/10 | 68 | 6 4/5 | 64 | 6 2/5 |
| 53 | 79 | 7 9/10 | 75 | 7 1/2 | 70 | 7 | 66 | 6 3/5 |
| 54 | 82 | 8 1/5 | 78 | 7 4/5 | 72 | 7 1/5 | 68 | 6 4/5 |
| 55 | 85 | 8 1/2 | 81 | 8 1/10 | 74 | 7 2/5 | 70 | 7 |
| 56 | 89 | 8 9/10 | 84 | 8 2/5 | 77 | 7 7/10 | 72 | 7 1/5 |
| 57 | 95 | 8 1/2 | 88 | 8 4/5 | 80 | 8 | 74 | 7 2/5 |
| 58 | 102 | 10 1/5 | 93 | 9 3/10 | 84 | 8 2/5 | 78 | 7 4/5 |
| 59 | 112 | 11 1/5 | 100 | 10 | 88 | 8 4/5 | 82 | 8 1/5 |
| 60 | 125 | 12 1/2 | 108 | 10 4/5 | 94 | 9 2/5 | 86 | 8 3/5 |

AT A GENERAL MEETING OF THE MANAGERS AND MEMBERS OF THE NEW UNION SOCIETY, *Calcutta; January 1st*, 1822.

RESOLVED, that the Society be now closed; and that the Funds covering risks to 30th of June next, be made over to the Oriental Life Insurance Company;—they agreeing to make good the actual average dividend of Rs. 1800 in all, on each and every Share that may lapse or remain unadjusted up to that date; and thereafter, to grant Policies in lieu of the Certificates for Shares now held by the Members, to the extent of Rs. 1800 per Share, according to their ordinary rates of Premium, and without requiring fresh Certificates and Affidavits of health.

*Mackintosh & Co.*
AGENTS

## *Advertisement.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT RUTTONBHOY, widow of the late JUTTAH VAGJEE Bangsally, deceased, & DULOB JUTTAH the son of JUTTAH VAGJEE, Inhabitants of SAO MIGUEL at Mahim, having sold an Oart of one and a half Wheel called *Dolhar*, situated at Mahim near the Oart of Pascoal Queny, and Cawasjee Pattel, to BERTHOLOMEO NUNES, Inhabitant of Mahim, any person or persons having on the same are hereby required to make the same known to the said purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will precluded therein:

*Bombay 16th March* 1822.

## *Advertisement.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the Goods of SHEKH BALLA bin SHAIK BAHOODEEN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, may be committed to SHEKH ASHMEE bin SHEKH ADOM, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant the lawful Curator or Guardian of SHEKH ABDURRAHMON, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, an Infant: All persons in any manner concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof. Dated the 12th of March 1822.

## *Advertisement.*

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of the Estate and effects [illegible] BA ROYCE, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to SARRAH BEBEE, of the same place, as the widow of the said deceased

*Bombay March* 11, 1822.

## *Advertisement.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the Goods of SHEKH BALLA bin SHAIK BAHOODEEN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, may be committed to SHEKH ASHMEE bin SHEKH ADOM, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant the lawful Curator or Guardian of SHEKH ABDURRAHMON, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, an Infant: All persons in any manner concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof. Dated the 12th of March 1822.

## *Advertisement.*

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of JOAO PEREIRA, late of Bombay, Portuguese, deceased, having been ordered to be granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to ANNA MARIA PEREIRA, the sole Executrix named in the said Will: All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated the 12th of March 1822.

*Mr. Editor.*

I beg leave through the medium of your valuable paper to offer my grateful thanks to the Worshipful Masters, Past Masters, Officers and Brethern of the Lodges 361 in H. M. 17th Dragoons and M. L. 131, for the very flattering manner in which they seconded my suggestion of the establishment of a Masonic Lodge in Bombay, and their kind invitation of a correspondence with them.

I should be doing an injury to my own feelings were I to say that I am not particularly gratified by their approbation, and indeed

[redacted]

I am sorry that my intended departure for Europe, prevents me from carrying my designs into execution; but I hope that during my absence, which shall be as short as possible, some warm partisans of the institution will avail themselves of the opportunity and assistance so generously offered; and trust that on my return to Bombay, I shall find the spirit of Masonry revised in the breast of every Brother at the Presidency, that we may no longer be styled a set of supine irrational beings, but prove ourselves capable of equalling, if not outshining the Sister Presidencies in the establishment of every institution that can tend to promote virtue, harmony and sociality

I am, Mr. E.
Your most obliged obedt. Servt.
Y. H. W. H. M D.
A MASON,

BOMBAY,
*March* 1st 1822.

P. S. Previous to my departure I shall do myself the honor of addressing a few lines by Post, to my much respected Brethern at Kaira, particularly to the Past Master of No. 361.

*In the letter published in our paper of the 23d February on the subject of Masonry, there are some typographical errors, viz.* for *on* Kaira read *near* Kaira—POST MASTER read PAST MASTER—and in P. S. for 131 read 361.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,
[*BOMBAY CASTLE*
9TH MARCH 1822.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Captain G. Barnes a Member of the Marine Board.

*Bombay Castle 11th March* 1822.

Commander David McDonald having retired from the Service on the 12th December 1820, and Captain Henry Davidson on the 21st February 1821, and the Hon'ble Court of Directors having ordered that Messrs Arnold and Gwilt shall rank next below Lieutenant George Minchin, and Mr. Denton next below Mr. Valentine E. Hoyle, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and alterations in the Marine.

First Lieut. D. Jones to be Commander.—Date of Rank 12th Dec. 1820.

Second Lieut. Arnold to be a first Lieut.—Do. do.

Senior Midshipman Hutley to be a Second Lieut. vice Mcdonald retired.—Do. do.

Second Lieutenant Gwilt (taking rank as ordered by the Hon'ble Court) to be first Lieutenant. Do. 14th December. 1820.

Senior Midshipman Hawkins to be a second Lieutenant vice Arthur deceased.—Do. do.

Commander William Bruce to be a Junior Captain.—Do. 21st February, 1821.

First Lieut. Arrow to be a Commander.—Do. do.

Second Lieut. R. Reynold to be a first Lieut. Do. do.

Senior Midshipman Edward Pratt to be a second Lieut. vice Davidson retired.—Do. do.

Second Lieut. H. Wyndham to be a first Lieut. Do. 15 August, 1821.

Senior midshipman V. Hoyle to be a Second Lieut. vice Robson deceased.—Do. do.

Second Lieut. Greer to be a first Lieutenant.—Do. 4th Sept. 1821.

Senior Midshipman Denton to be a Second Lieut. vice Wright deceased.—Do. do.

Commander Thomas Blast to be a Junior Captain.

[redacted]

*CORRESPONDENTS.*

*NOT A PROPRIETOR'S request was immediately complied with. His first letter has been since returned to us, and it will be delivered to any one he may send for it.*


# THE COURIER.

## BOMBAY.

*SATURDAY, MARCH* 16, 1822.


The force stationed on the Island of Kishma, under the command of Lieut Col. Kennett, has been removed by that officer from Kishm to Sallack, a station a little to the northward.

The Artillery, [redacted] European Re-

[redacted]

the 1st Ma[redacted]e whole of

with the exception of 2 companies 2d | 12th Regiment had safely landed at the new Cantonment; and the small remainder of the force was daily expected to arrive.

Sufficient time had not elapsed to enable the commanding officer to report whether the change would realize his expectations of benefit in the health of the troops; amongst the Europeans an improvement had taken place; but amongst the native troops sickness had latterly rather encreased; this unfavorable circumstance is ascribed however to the fatigue and exposure consequent on the removal.

We have been informed that on Wednesday evening a Bhandaree at Worlee was terrified by the appearance of an animal which he calls a tiger, and which must have been a royal one, if the fears of the man did not magnify the size of the beast. On his giving the alarm, the villagers assembled with sticks and bludgeons, to the number of about 30, and drove away the animal, which we are inclined to think must have been an Hyena.

The latest accounts from Calcutta state the premiums on Govt. paper to be—

Remittable Loans 18 | 8 per cent.
Loan of 1821 | 22, 17 | 8 per cent.

An alarming fire broke out yesterday about noon near the lines of the marine battalion between the Hospital and Dady Santook's stables. Considerable damage was occasioned by it before it was got under. A large house belonging to a Parsee and several smaller ones in its vicinity were entirely consumed.

ARRIVALS.—Lieuteuant C. Crawley, 2 | 2d. Regt
Lieut. Col. H. Hessman, artillery,
Assistant Surgeon J. Brydon,
Capt. F. Stokoe Invalids,
Lieut. F. B. Fortune, 2d | 6th Regt.
Lieut. B. Seton, A. D. C.
Ensign Hungerford, 1st | Regt.
Capt. W. H. Stanley, P. Mr. B. F.
DEPARTURES.—Cornet R. Lewis, H. M. 17th Dragoons,
Lieut. J. Outram 1st | 12th.
Assistant Surgeon J. W. Graham, 2d | 3d Regt.
Lieut. Mills, 1st. | 6th Regt.
Lieut. H. Scott, Mads. Establishment.
Lieut. J. G. Rorison, Mads. Establishment.

## *Nautical Chronicle*
AND
## *NAVAL REPORT.*

### BOMBAY.

[redacted] W. S. Col-

*Passengers per Cruiset Mercury.*

Lieutenant Kitchant, Lieut. Greer, Mr. Porter, Mr. Delaforce Pilot H. C. Marine.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 10th Brig Dadaloy, Commander Charles Malcolm, to the Eastward.

Do. Ship Asia Felix, Capt. G. Jellicoe to the Eastward.

11th H. C. Cruiser Vestal, Lieut. J. W. Guy, to Bancoote.

13th Brig Wellington, Commander-M. Freyver to Columbo.

Do. Brig Eliza, Commander J. Desmier to Quilon.

15th Imaum Ship Hammonshaw, Nacqudah Hussan bin Ebrom, to Muscat.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 22d, Ship Eclipse, James Stewart, from Calcutta 5th February.

23d, American Ship Sally, Charles Butody, from Calcutta 3d February.

Do. Ship Morning Star, F. Mouat, from Calcutta 27th January, Vizagapatam 7th, Coringa 10th, and Masulipatam 16th February.

Do. H. C. C. Ship Kingston, Captain W. A. Bowen, from Calcutta 24th Jan. Ingeram 7th, and Masulipatam 11th February.

24th, Brig Fairy, Syrang Naidoo, from Munsoor-

[redacted]

26th February.

March 1st, Bark George, J. Poulson, from Calcutta and Pilot 21st February.

DEPARTURES.—February 25th, H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Captain F. H. Twynah, on a Cruize.

Do. Brig John Shore, J. Sutherland, for Rangoon.

26th Ship Portsea, E. Worthington, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Eleanor, J. L. Tarvet, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Britannia, Wm. Snoball, for Calcutta.

28th, H. C. C. Ship Albion, Captain C. Weller, for London.

Do. H. C. C. Ship Kingston, Captain W. A. Bowen, for London.

Do. Ship Reliance, M. Pike, for Quilon and Cannanore.

Do. Ship Eclipse, James Stewart, for Ceylon, Cape, and London.

Do. Ship Lady Nugent, J. Hunter, for Calcutta.

*LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.*

H. M. Ship Samarang, Captain J. A. Campbell.
Ship Scotia, A. Agnew.
Ship David Clarke of Calcutta, C. Miller.
Ship East Indian, Peter Roy.
Ship Catherine, W. Knox.
Ship Fame, W. Clarke.
American Ship Sally, Charles Butody.
Ship Morning Star, F. Mouat.
Ship Abberton, Thomas Gilpin.
Brig Catherine, A. B. Benoist.
Brig Victoria, M. Gonsalves.
American Brig Virginia, Davis.
Brig Fairy, Syrang Naidoo.
Cutter Ida, P. Lurned.
Bark George, J. Poulson.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 16 Adamant B. A. Esterly from Batavia Dec. 22.

Feb. 17 La Physicienne Brouike from Havre Aug. 2.

*Passengers.*—Per La Physicienne, from Havre de Grace.—M. La Pierrie, Merchant, Doctors Pereit & Boissein.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 15 La Anna S. Prade for Bordeaux.

Ditto 15 George J. Poulson for Madras.

Feb. 16 Wellington G. Maxwell Penang.

do. Java P. Saliz for Bordeaux.

do. Fattal Currim Ally Bin Abdullah for Muscat,

20th Guide H. Geneve for Isle of France.

20th Gombera W. Robert for Batavia.

20th Brougham A. P. Pist for ———

21st Sophia W. Reynolds for London.

21st Good Success W. Poynton for Bombay.

21st Palmira J. Lamb for London.

*Correct List of Passengers* proceeding to Europe on board the Honorable Company's Chartered Ship Barrosa, Captain Henry Hutchinson.

Mrs. Harris, Captain Philip Thomas, 16th Regiment of Native Infantry, Captain H. D. Burgh, 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, Lieutenant James Wright, His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant William Mellis, ditto ditto, Lieutenant James Jefferies, ditto 17th ditto, Lieutenant John Hyne, 16th Regiment of Native Infantry, Lieutenant H. Templar, 4th ditto William Harris, Quarter Master of His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot, Mr. G. Hazledine, Mr. John Pennington, Master Andrew George Wilsont

Letters received by the Adamant, report the loss of the ship Fatta Salam, Captain P. Dillon, in Basses Straits, on her voyage from Calcutta towards Port Jackson,—all on board saved, and part of the cargo.

### BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On the 7th at St. Thomas's Church by the Revd. H. Davies, The Revd. J. Hands, Missionary, to Miss Elizabeth Smyth.

BIRTHS.—At Surat, on the 1st instant, the Lady of H. H. Glass, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On Monday the 11th instant, Mrs. Thomas Ferrar, of a Daughter.

[redacted]

thus, a member of a [redacted] after a short illness. He was an excellent and [redacted] minister of the Gospel which he preached to all the natives both in the Eastern and Western Ranges of Mysore, and converted a number of Souls to the Christian faith, his loss is not only sincerely regretted by his disconsolate relations, but also by all his congregations and friends.

On the 8th of February, after a short illness, the wife of Solomon Nicholls, Esq. sincerely regretted.

On the 25th Feb. Mrs. Margaret Hunt, resigned this mortal life, after a painful illness; which she endured with much patience, and with Christian composure of mind; sincerely regretted by her disconsolate Husband, relatives and friends.

### CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 6th February, Mr. John Bull, to Miss Elizabeth Sheppard.

On the 14th February, Sir R. D. Colquhoun, Bart. to Miss Ama Maria Colvin, daughter of James Colvin, Esq.

On the 18th February, Mr. John Jeremiah Legar, to Miss Isabell Thomas.

On the 19th February, Mr. James Perry, Q. M. S. Gov. Gen's. Body Guard, to Mr. Anna Eiley.

At the same time and place Mr. John Blenner Collins, Gunner of Artillery of Dum Dum, to Mrs. Elizabeth White.

At Cuddalore, on the 21th January, Captain John Wilson, Barrack-maser and Post-master of Banga-

[redacted] of a Son.

At Sultanpore, Oude, 7th January last, the Lady the Lady of Lieutenant Holmes, 2d B. 4th R. N. I. of a Son.

On the 7th February, at Agra, the Widow of the late Captain Allan Cameron of the Horse Brigade, of a Daughter.

At Mhow, on the 24th January, the Lady of Major W. S. Whish, of the Horse Brigade of Artillery, of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 27th January, the Lady of Captain R. C. Walker, Supt. of Civil Buildings of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Chunar, on the 2d February, Eliza, wife of Mr. Edward Fraser (late of the Cal. Custom House), aged 26 years, sincerely regretted. Her untimely death was occasioned by a broken heart, arising from the recent loss of two beloved infant Children, added to excessive grief to which she became a prey in consequence of severe family misfortunes. She was of a mild and amiable disposition, of great intellectual talents and accomplishments, and has left a disconsolate husband to bewail her irreparable loss.

At Nagpore, on the 51st Jan. Captain B. Mackintosh, of the Madras Artillery, and Commissary of Ordnance.

At Samulcottah, on the 9th January, in the 28th year of his age. Lieutenant Alexander Macdonald, 1st B. 21st R. N. I. from an attack of the Epidemic Cholera. He was an excellent Officer, a sincere and steady friend, and possessed a very sound judgment and high sense of honour—wherever he was known he was invariably beloved. His brother Officers feel that in him they have lost an ornament to their society, and they have the satisfuction of knowing that in this feeling they are cordially joined by the Native part of the Battalion who highly appreciated his uniformly mild and conciliatory disposition towards them. He was carried to the grave by a party of his Company, and all present united in lamenting the loss of an upright and amiable man.

### EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At Conway, North Wales; Sir David Erskine of Cambo, Fifeshire, Bart., grandson of the Earl of Kellie, to Jane Silence, only daughter of the late Hugh Williams, Esq. of Conway.

At Mary-le-bone New Church, Major Sir Henry Floyd, Bart. of the 8th Light Dragoons, to Mary, eldest daughter of William Murray, Esq. of Bryanstone square.

At Mar-le-bone New Church, Capt. Magenis, to Miss Ann Maria Shepherd of Wimpole-street.

Mr. H. L. Robins, of Covent-garden, to Miss Howis, of South Lambeth.

At Kenwyn, Cornwall, Denham Drew, a man born deaf and dumb, to Nancy Sedgman, of Mylor.

In the parish church of Plympton St. Mar, Richard Lapthorne, to Mary Ford. This is the fifth time the bride has been married in the same church, and her four last husbands were buried in the same churchyard,

At Woodstock, J. S. Vandeleur, Esq. of Ralahine, in the country of Clare, to Emily Anne, eldest daughter of the late Arthur Molony, Esq. of Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

At St James's, Westminster, Charles Terry, Esq. jun. of Bedford-row, to Susanna, eldest daughter of Philip Cooper, Esq. of Waterlooplace, Pall-mall.

At Menlough Castle, county Galway, Captain T. A. Mullins, of the 7th Fusileers, grandson to the Right Hon. Lord Ventry, to Elizabeth Theodore, daughter of Sir John Blake, Part.

At Rathmelton, country of Donegal, Ireland, William Darby, Esq. 18th Regiment, nephew to Admiral Sir Henry D'Esterre Darby, to Laura, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Scott, of the 6th Regt. of foot.

At Crickhowel, Edward William Seymour, Esq. R. N. second son of the Hon. Lieut. Colonel Seymour, Dean of Wells, to Charlotte Alice Wilkins, of that place, widow of Richard Wilkins, Esq. of Brecon.

At Mary-le-bone Church, Capt. George Digby, R. N., to Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir John Walsh, Bart., of Warfield, in the country of Berks.

At the Church of St. Alkmund, Derby, Captain [redacted] of the [redacted]

[redacted] cond daughte[redacted] coln's Inn-fie[redacted]

On Saturday, 29th Sept. at St. John's, Clerkenwell, Mr. H. Booth, of Red Lion-street, to Miss Catherine Search, of Clerkenwell-green.

At Mary-le-bone Church. J. H. Markland, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of F. Freeling, Esq. of the General Post Office.

*(Continued in the S[redacted]*

*BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROP[redacted]RS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Ga[redacted]*

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AN[redacted] INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requ[redacted]ce thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention

Subscribers at out-stations who requre all extra p[redacted]d to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1822.


*(Continued from the last Page.)*

At Birmingham, John Burchell, Esq. of Foley-place, London, to Emily, second daughter of J. Green, Esq. of the former place.

On the 4th Oct. at Cheltenham, Mr. Augustus Eves, (of Coleford, Gloucestershire.) Surgeon, to Miss Emma Bird.

At Bengeo, near Hertford, Frances Maria, second daughter of R. W. Elliston, Esq. Stratford-place, to Mr. Charles Marmeduke Wilson, of York-street, Portman-square.

In Scotland, Lord Edward Chichester, second son of the Marquis of Donegal, to Amelia Diana, daughter of H. D. Grady, Esq., of Merion-square, Dublin.

BIRTHS.—At Surbiton House, Surrey, the Lady of Alderman Garratt, of a son.

At West Hill Lodge, Titchfield, Lady Henry Paulet, of a still-born child.

At Market, the Countess Alfred Walsh, of a daughter.

The Lady of James Ricardo, Esq. of the Lawn, South Lambeth, of a son.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Peter Ramsay, of a son.

At Gatcombe, the Lady of Sir Lucius Curtis Bart. of a son.

On 14th Sept. at York-place, City-road, the Lady of Christopher Fuller, Esq. of a daughter.

At Horseheath Lodge, Cambridgeshire, the Lady of Staniake Batson, Esq. of a son.

At Chaplain Road Place, the Lady of Norman Macleod, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Service, Bengal, of a son.

At Newton, Inverness-shire, the Lady of Major L. Stewart, 24th Regiment, of a son.

At Bath, the Lady of A. Goddard, Esq. of a son.

At Mallow Castle, the Lady of D. O. Jephson, Esq. of a son and heir.

At Almington Hall, the lady of John Offley Crewe, Esq. of a son.

In Hill-street, Berkeley square, the lady of H. Brougham, Esq., of a daughter.

At her father's house, Bedale, Yorkshire, the lady of Sir J. P. Beresford, Bart., of a son.

At Drummond-place, N. B., the Lady of Sir W. M. Napier, Bart., of a son.

In Dublin, the lady of Sir F. Hassard, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On Tuesday, the 38th August, John Key, Esq. of Denmark-hill.

August 23 at Rotherhithe, Surry, Mrs. Sarah Louch, wife of Mr. Henry Louch.

In Portland-place, Anne, wife of Sir James Graham, Bart M. P. after a severe and protracted illness.

The Rev. Jonathan Williams, who fell dead on his road home from Maker, where he had been to dinner with the Bishop of Exeter. He was in his 70th year.

Mr. Bartolozzi (son of the celebrated engraver), aged 64. He was the father of Madame Vestris, of the Theatre Royal Drury-lane and Opera House.

At Wolston, near Kingsbridge, Dacres Furlong Wise, Esq. He was preparing to attend the funeral of Mr. Savery, but having retired for a moment previously, he died suddenly while alone. He was only 26 years of age.

Aged 32 years, James Robinson Scott, F. R. S. E. F. L. S. late Senior President of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, Lecturer on Botany, &c.

After a few days' severe illness, aged 36 years, Mr. Samuel English, of Arundel Wharf, Strand.

At Strood, Kent, in consequence of mortification, caused by cutting a corn on the foot till it bled, Mrs. Buck, wife of Mr. Buck, butcher.

On the 2d Sept. in her fourteenth year, after a few hours painful illness, Julia Clara, second daughter of J. Mazzinghi, Esq. of Sloane street.

On the 6th Sept. near Huntingdon, Capt. St. Aubin, late of the Prussian service, in consequence of swallowing a dose of sugar-of lead instead of salts.

At Battersea-rise, Richard Budd, M. D. aged 75.

At Andover, where she had been on a visit, aged 62 years, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. Baker, of Poole. The deceased had engaged an inside seat in the Old Salisbury Coach, to return home, and on leaving the George Inn, where it had stopped to change horses, she appeared to be in good health, excepting being troubled with a fit of coughing; but before the vehicle had arrived at the extremity of the town, she became a corpse.

The Revd. George Cope, DD. Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral of Hereford, in the 66th year of his age.

At Langley, Bucks, the Revd. Gilman Wall, Rector of Pit-Portion, Tiverton, Devonshire, in the 70th year of his age.

On the 2d Oct. Mrs. Rachell Grieg, wife of James Grieg, Esq. of Blackheath.

On Friday, Sept. 28, after a long and painful illness, universally regretted, Mr. John Peirce, late of Basingshall-street, and Lloyd's Coffee house.

At Little Chelsea, Wednesday morning last, Frances, wife of Thomas Stonehom, Esq. and eldest daughter of John Peacock, Esq., Brutonstreet, Berkeley-square, aged 32 years.

At his house in Stamford-street, in the 64th year of his age, John Rennie, Esq., the celebrated engineer.

At Highbury Park, in his 71st year, Benjamin Hopkinson, Esq., formerly of High Holborn.

At his mother's house in Wigmore-street, in the 60th year of his age, General Andrew Cowell, formerly of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards.

At Margate, in his 75th year, James Brewer, Esq. of Clapham.

On the 6th Oct. to the unutterable grief of her afflicted husband and family, a few hours after giving birth to a still-born son, Bridget, the beloved wife of James Hugo Greenwell, Esq. of Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, in the 25th year of here age.

At Madeira, on 1st August, Emma, the infant daughter of Mr. John Blandy.

At Granite-place, near Aberdeen, on the 16th August last, William Duynia, Esq. late of Baltimore, North America.

At Rio de Janeiro, in the 77th year of his age, Field Marshal John Shadwell Connell, Councillor of War, and Knight of the order of the Tower and Sword. He entered the portuguese service as Captain, in 1763, with leave, being then a Lieutenant in the British Army; he was Governor of Lagos & Faro; and until 1818, of the Kingdom of Algarve in Portugal.

At Moncovne, in the County Kilkenny, in the 108th year of her age, Ellen Dwyer. She retained the faculties of mind and body until her last moments. She lived under five British Sovereigns—Anne and the four Georges.

At his house, Camberwell-grove, aged 67, Edward Griffin, Esq. many years Secretary to the Sun Fire office.

At his house in Margate, on Saturday last, Edward Bancroft, Esq. M. D. aged 76.

At her house, in Colchester, Mrs. Shillito, relict of the Rev. Mr. Shillito, and sister of the last William Mayhew, Esq. Recordor of Colchester, Ipswich, and Aldbrough.

At Lewes, Lieutenant Commissary John Dicker Royal Artillery, aged 28.

At his house, in Honover-stret, Lorenzo Stable, Esq. aged 69 years.

Suddenly at Margate, Abraham Mendes Furtado, Esq. better known by the name of Charles Furtado, the celebrated piano-forte player, aged 55 years.

At Odell Castle, Bedfordshire, Isabella, Countess of Egmont, in the 85th year of her age.

At Dulwich, Harriet, the wife of Thomas Fleming, Esq.

At Beaumont, near Carlisle, Mrs. Tamar Irwin, aged 100 years. She retained her faculties to the last moment of her existence, and died after a very short indisposition, and was much respected through life.

At Boxley House, Kent, in the 66th year of her age, the Hon. Mrs. F. Marsham, aunt to the Earl of Romney.

At the house of her brother, Viscount Clifden, at Roehampton, the Hon. Emily Anne Agar.

On the 20th Sept. at R. P. Renell's, Esq. Size-lane, after a lingering illness, John Crooke, Esq. of Malaga, aged 21 years.

Frankfort, Sept. 20—Her Serene Highness the Dowager Landgravine Caroline of Hesse Homburg died the day before yesterday at eight o'clock in the morning, at the age of 75 years and six months. Her Highness was daughter to the Landgrave Lewis IX. of Hesse Cassel born March 2, 1746. She married on the 27th September, 1768, the late Landgrave Frederick Lewis of Hesse Homburg.

Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. Green, of the Canal, Salisbury. In attempting to reach some fruit in her garden, she fell, and a well being near the spot, the dread, occasioned from an idea of falling into it, caused a locked jaw.—Every method was resorted to, to ameliorate the unhappy sufferer, but with no effect.

A few days since, Ensign Burrows, of the Veterans, having arrived at Chatham, went on the parade to shake hands with an old friend, which he had no sooner done than he fell down in a fit of apoplexy, and expired immediately.

At Palmerston, near Limerick, Mrs. Bucknor, widow of the late Mr. T. Bucknor, at the extraordinary aged of 112 years. She retained her faculties to the last, and was able, until within a few days, to attend to the business of her house. She had a full recollection of the death of Queen Anne, and lived to witness five reigns.

At Versaille, Thomas Calvert, Esq. of Grafton-street, Bond-street.

At Paris, of water in the Chest, Madame Dugazon, one of the most celebrated actresses who have figured at l'Opera Comique.

## *Madras Intelligence.*

The following Vessels anchored in the Roads since our last regular Publication.

Ship Eclipse, Captain James Stewart, from Calcutta 5th February.

American Ship Sally, Captain Charles Butody from Calcutta the 5th February.

Ship Morning Star, Captain F. Mouat, from Calcutta the 27th January, Vizagapatam 7th, Coringa 10th, and Masulipatam 16th February.

H. C. C. Ship Kingston, Capt. W. A. Bowen, from Calcutta the 14th January, Ingeram 7th, and Masulipatam the 11th Feb.

Brig Fairy, Syrang Naidoo, from Munsoorcottah the 11th February.

Brig Virginia, Captain S. Davis, from Coringa 19th February.

Ship Abberton, Captain Thomas Gilpin, from Calcutta 13th February.

PASSENGERS

Per Morning Star.—Mrs. Mouat and Child, Major Ferrier, Mr. F. Franck, Mr. James Frauk, Mr. F. Thomson, Mr. R. Thomson, and Mr. J. Jarrett.

Per Kingston.—Mrs. Hopper, Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Filson, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hopper, Artillery Regt. Captain C. B. Craigie, 24th N. I., Captain George Birch, 23d N. I., Captain James Watkins, 14th N. I., Doctor Filson, eight children, and six native Servants.

Per Fairy.—Mr. Colly.

Per Virginia.—Doctor Donaldson, and three natives servants.

Per Abberton.—For Madras: Capt. Dwyer, H. M. 67th Regt. Major Frederick, Bombay N. I. Lieut. Thomas, N. Cav. Lieut. Dallas, B. A. Mr. Gaithskill and Mr. Parker.

For England:—Mrs. Campbell, Miss Grant Major Simon Fraser, 6th Regt. N. I., Lieutenant A. Campbell, H. M. 59th Regt., Lieut. Charles Sidney, 7th Regt. N. C., Mr. John Marshman, Mr. William Barnfield and Mr. Robert Welsh.—Children: Misses Mary Campbell, and Frances Bishop; Masters Henry Mainwaring, Rich. Mainwaring, Henry Galfield and Joseph Hill.

[*Mad. Gaz. Feb.* 27.

On the mournful occasion of the Death of her late Highness Sultau ul Nissa Begum, (commonly styled The Boodee Begum,) eldest legitimate daughter of His Highness the Nuwab Walajah, sixty eight minute Guns, corresponding with the age of the deseased Begum were fired from the Fort Battery on Friday last the 22d instant.

It appears from an official Statement published in the Ceylon Gazette, that the number of persons vaccinated on the Island in the year 1821, was 18,796.

[*Govt. Gaz. February* 28.

The H. C. C. Ships Albion, Captain Weller, and Kingston, Captain Bowen sailed on Thursday last in prosecution of their Voyage to England.

*Passengers per Albion.*—Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Frances, Mrs. C. Smith, Captain J. Watson, 6th Regt. N. I., Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. Smith, 1st Regt. N. I., Lieut. R. Dunmore, 8th Regt. N. I., Mr. J. Johnson Mr. Vernon, Mr. Arthur and Mr. A Connell, merchant.—Children: Misses E. Shakspeare, M. E. Gray. F. Gray. and E. J. Gray; Masters R. W. Gray, O. Gray, and Arthur.

*Per Kingston.*—Mrs. Oakes, Hen. Oakes, Esq. Mr. William, Mr. B. Knott, and Master H. Oakes,

The Ship *Eclipse*, Captain Stewart, sailed on Thursday evening for Columbo and England.

*Passengers.*—Mrs. Templeton, Miss Louisa Maggs, Miss Eliza Holloway, Doctor Stoddart, Ensign Butler, Royal Scots, and Master George Smith.—For Ceylon: Lieutenant Butler, 45th Regiment.

On Wednesday last anchored in the Roads, His Majesty's new Ship Samarang, Capt. Campbell, from Trincomallie bound for England.

*Passengers*—Commissioner Upton and Captain Corry.

The Ship Reliance, Captain Pike, sailed on Thursday last for the Malabar Coast, with the following Passengers on bord.—Mrs. Pike and Child, Mrs. Pudner, Mrs. Hamilton, Capt. Paske, Capt. Creig, Lieutenant Pudner, and Mr. Hamilton.

[*Mad. Gaz. March* 2.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Lieut. Colonel J. Colebrooke, 5th Light Cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel C. Bishop, 2d Bat. 1st N. I.; Lieutenant Colonel W. Hopper, Bengal Artillery; Major Fredericks, 4th Bombay N. I.; Captain Dwyer, Deputy Adjutant General H. M. Forces; Captain Dinwiddie, Quarter Master Brigade; Captain George Birch, 23d Bengal N. I.; Captain J. Warkins, 14th Bengal N. I.; Captain C. Ferrier, 2d Bat. 22d N. I.; Captain Craigie, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Bengal; Captain Clarke, H. M. 46th Regt.; Captain Hemsworth, do.; Paymaster J. Campbell, do.; Assistant Surgeon R. Filson, M. D. in charge of Sick Officers at St. Thome.

DEPARTURES.—Mr. S. Money, Judge at Cuddapah; Mr. J. Clulow, Civil Service; Captain O. W. Gray, H. M. 30th Regt.; Lieutenant G. Sandys, 6th Light Cavalry; Lieutenant W. H. Butler, H. M. 45th Regt. Lieutenant Trueman, 20th Bengal N. I. Lieut. W. Low, M. I.; Assistant Surgeon T. W. Sherman, 1st Battalion 6th Native Infantry.

## *Calcutta Intelligence.*

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

| BUY | | CALCUTTA. | SELL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | 14 | Six per cent. New Loans, .... | 14 | 10 |
| *17 | 0 | Ditto *Remittable*, 1819-20, ..... | 16 | 12 |
| *17 | 0 | Ditto *Ditto, ourlier Loans*. .... | 16 | 12 |

* The whole of these Loans are ordered for payment on the 30th of April next, with the privilege of transfer at par, to the New Loan opened the 18th instant—no cash subscriptions are to be received.—The option of Bills on England at 2-1d. twelve months date, for the Interest on this Loan is extended to Europe Residents.

## *CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.*

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 25TH JANUARY 1822.

Mr. C. R. Cartwright, Assistant to the Secretary to the Roard of Revenue.

Mr. J. A. Dorin, Assistant to the Accountant General.

THE 1ST FEBRUARY 1822.

Mr John Digby, Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. J. W. Sage, Collector of Dinagepore.

Mr. H. W. Money, Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Dacca.

Mr T. W. Toone, First Deputy to the Opium Agent at Behar.

Mr. A Smell, Collector of Goverument Customs and Town Duties at Moorshedabad.

Mr. W. H. Bell, Collector of Mymeusing.

Mr. G. T. Bayley, Collector of Shababad.

From the Batavian communication already cited, we have to make another extract, which must surprise all who read it. From generation to generation a tradition has floated concerning the existence of the Mermaid. These who pretended to the best information on subjects of natural history, laughed at what they supposed a fable. In some parts of the world however, the notion gained greater credit than in others; and a person might talk about the mermaid in the countries bordering upon the Baltic, and the Western Isles and Northernmost point of Scotland without being sneered at. Farther South however it was dangerous even to allude to the matter. On reflection, it cannot seem more surprising that creatures bearing a resemblance to the human species, should dwell in the waves of the ocean, than that animals so similar to men in exterior as the Ourang Outang tribe should exist in the forests of the dry land. Notwithstanding this—the greatest scepticism has hitherto prevailed upon the subject. It is in our recollection that a respectable Presbyterian clergyman, and a portion of his family, swore upon oath to the fact of their having twice seen a creature near the sea shore, which agreed with the description that current tradition had given of the mermaid, and which had always been respected as fabulous. Yet, was the affair regarded by the generality of people as a good joke to laugh about, more than a grave fact illustrating the infinite varieties of creative power. We here give our promised extract without further comment, though it may be as well to observe that the writer in an English gentleman whose testimony is entitled to attention and respect.

"The disputes as to the existence of the Mermaid are now set at rest, one of the Japan ships which lately arrived has brought a dried one here. Its head is very large in proportion to its other parts, and is partly covered with hair short and brownish; a portion of which has evidently been destroyed in drying. There are also some short hairs down its neck and on the back and arms. The sockets of the eyes are very large and the eyes themselves judging from their present appearance, must have been very prominent. The cheek bones are high. Nose and mouth like an Ourang Outang's. The Nostrils large, and turned up something like an African Negro's. The teeth long, large, and sharp, not unlike an Otter's in formation. The ears are exactly like those of a human being. The neck, arms, and breasts with the nipples are very distinct, and very similar those of an old Bengalee woman. The hands are like a sailor's or labbourer's, with the exception of the nails whic

are long, and behind the fingers end white. The inner part of the thumb has a small projection like that of a man used to hard labour. All the joints appear to be exactly similar to a human being's. Just below the breasts the fish part of the creature commences, and is very like the tail part of a salmon of about 10 or 12 pounds weight, except that the scales are not so large. The appearance of its teeth would indicate that it was not by any means young. Its length from the crown of the head to the tip of the tail is two feet 7 inches."

We regret extremely that our informant has not been more full in his report, for it would be highly interesting to know how, when, and where, the creature was caught, and if opened what species of aliment was found in its stomach, &c. After this confirmation of a creature's existence once deemed so dubious, people should be cautious in laughing even at Lord MONBODDO'S credulity. It it not impossible but there may be men with tails; though of what possible use a tail could be to a human being, we cannot imagine. This notwithstanding is no reason against the theory, for the uses of several parts of the human organization are unknown to Physiologists. Probably some of our readers may remember the narrative of a Mr. Jackson, who travelled not long ago towards Tombuctoo. He relates that a belief in the existence of men and women with tails was prevalent among some African tribes who denominated them (so far as we can tax our memory) the *Heben Killel* or *Killebo*.

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We resume our notice of South American affairs. La Serna the Spanish Viceroy evacuated Lima on the 6th July, being literally starved out by the Blockade. General San Martin entered the city on the 12th—but Callao did not capitulate till the 21st September following. There is every appearance that the South Americans shall be able to maintain their independence; and a spirit prevails throughout that shows the Patriotic cause to be popular. By the latest accounts the crippled remains of the Royal Army had their head quarters at *Juencaoy*, sixty leagues distant from Lima. *Arequita* and *Alta Peru* were still in the hands of the Spaniards, but it is not likely they could have held these positions long. During the blockade and investure of the city of Lima, provisions became scarce, and this was the main cause of the success of the Patriotic party. The journals of the latter represent the Spaniards in a very disorganized point of view, during their retreat. They even assert that the Royalists to rid themselves of their sick and infirm, shot them. We credit this as little as we do certain stories of the same kind regarding Buonaparte. The number of casualties among the Royalists from the 6th to the 18th July is stated by the Patriotic papers as amounting to 500. Bad feeding and forced marches in a warm climate subject to uncommonly heavy night dews, may easily account for this mortality, without the necessity of our giving hasty credence to a report so horrid, advanced too by a bitter enemy. Iturbide with 20,000 men had taken the capital of Mexico, and the Northern part had received the oath of independence.

Senor Don Joze San Martin, Protecter of the Liberty of Peru, has instituted a new order of nobility, called The Order of the Sun. It is divided into three classes, viz. *Fundadores, Benemeritos* and *Associados*. The chief men of the state belong to the Fundadores; among them we find the names of Las Heras, ARENALES, LUZURIANGA, DON JUAN GREGORIO LEMUS, and other worthies.

Lieutenant-Colonels are amenable to enrolment as Benemeritos. The General in chief presiding takes care to examine the memorials of service handed in by different candidates. Besides the Military, the decoration of this class may also be conferred on citizens who have to the utmost helped to consolidate the independence of Peru. The Decoration of the class of associados or fellows of the order of the Sun, may in like manner be granted to all citizens of every grade who have stood well in public opinion though not so highly so as those promoted to the class Benemeritos. A proportionate pension is granted to members of each class of the order of the Sun. The privileges, and prerogatives of the Fundadores are transmissible in the male line to heirs, but those of the Benemeritos being considered as purely personal are not transmissible. The Fundadores are distinguished by a white sash slung from the right shoulder towards the left side where it terminates in a golden tassel, &c. The Benemeritos have a medal of gold suspended from the neck by a white ribbon. The Associados have a similar medal, but made of silver, fastened by a white ribbon to the left breast. The ceremony of investiture is solemn, and an oath is administered; the candidate swearing that he will defend the independence of the country—and that he will maintain public order, &c.

[*India Gazette Feb.* 1822.

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*Calcutta, Feb.* 18, 1821.—The recent Hunting party of the Governor General has been less productive than was expected. Although the trip extended as high as Balatungy and Cossimbazar Island, scarcely any large game was fallen in with. We understand that not a single tyger was seen. One buffalo, numerous hogs, florikins and partridges formed the only spoils. The journey has, however, proved very pleasant, and much improved Lady Hastings's health. The party returns by the Banks of the Hurdam Nullah; and His Lordship is expected to be in town and resume his seat in Council on Friday the 22d instant.

*Hon. James Stuart.*—The Hon. James Stuart, Esq. Member of Council, embarked yesterday forenoon, under the salute due to his rank, in order to join the H. C. S. Princess Charlotte of Wales. He was attended to the Ghaut by the Hon'ble Mr. Fendal, Commodore Hayes, Mr. Udny, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Pattle, and many of the principal Gentlemen of the Settlement. Major General Jasper Nicolls, who likewise goes home on the Princess Charlotte, also left Calcutta with his family yesterday evening.

*Lottery.*—The fortunate Ticket, No. 3740, to which the Prize of Sicca Rupees 1,60,000 fell, was we understand purchased by the house of Fergusson and Co.—*John Bull.*

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## EXTRACT.

*FUTTYGHUR.*—FEBRUARY 2, 1822.

It is notified for the information of travellers passing between Futtygur and Cawnpore, that the road is at present more infested by thieves, than for many years past, paticularly near Jellalabad Goorsanagunge and Khodagunge.—The predatory itinerants now so busily engaged, seem to have a chain of communication from the confines of the pious village of Beetoor, to the malignant and vindictive Kially's Nuddee.*

That the Officers of the present well organised police will soon clear the country of these midnight maraudars there can be no donbt, and in the mean time travellers will act wisely by placing every article they may not immediately require under charge of a sufficient guard during the night. Chockeedars are readily procured at every village from the Police Thanadars, and a few annas nightly expended, may preserve property which if stolen might not be replaced for considerable sums, A young Officer lately proceeding with a party of Gentlemen from Cawnpore to join his Regiment, lost all the Wearing Apparel he had, and but for the kindness of friends would have been obliged, wrapped in a blanket to make a fakeer-like pilgrimage to the place of his destination—A Gentleman of the same party was robbed of his travelling equipment of Silver Articles, but the thief being taken, and subjected to martial law, was by the smart and terror of the lash soon obliged to give up his furtive booty. He restored the Spoons beat and cut to pieces and carried away as good a flogging as he could well stand under. The *quid pro quo* was never more promptly or efficaciously given.

[*Beng. Hurk. Feb.* 20, 1822.

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# English Extracts.

## BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1821.

### *THE WILL OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.*

The will of the late Marquis of Londonderry was proved in the Prerogative Court of Dublin on the 22d ult. There being no executor appointed, letters of administration, with the will annexed, were granted to the present Marquis, as universal legatee.

A similar grant issued under the seal of the Prerogative-office in Doctor's Commons, on Thursday; the personal property within the province of Canterbury being sworn under 6,000l. The will is nearly to the following effect:

"Having some time ago, in conjunction with my two sons, settled all my landed estates in the mode considered most advisable, I have nothing but chattle interest to dispose of; the whole of which I leave to my dear son Castlereagh, having full confidence in his head and heart that no exertion of affectionate endeavour will be omitted by him that can any way contribute, in addition to her jointure, to the accommodation and confort of my disconsolate and unhappy widow. I also recommend to his attention and care any worthy individuals who have been long in my service, and whose fidelity deserves my protection; and that he will do such acts of liberality and charity in my name as he any deem necessary and proper. I have nothing more to add, but that I may be privately interred. When the spirit has quitted its mortal abode, all worldly parade & ostentation should cease.

"Dated the 26th of January, 1820."

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REDUCTION OF RENTS.—The Duke of Northumberland has made an abatement in the rents of 20 per cent, which, with the deduction of 25 per cent, made before upon many of the farms, when the price of agricultural produce was at its height, makes it 45 per cent.—Mr. James, M. P. for Carlisle, has lowered the rents of his tenantry from 25 to 30 per cent.—The Governors of Christ's Hospital have ordered a reduction of 20 per cent, on all their farms when the tenants make application for relief.

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## SOMERSET.

Mr. Baron Graham in his charge to the Grand Jury at these Assizes, said, that it was to him always a painful duty to say any thing which might appear like casting an imputation upon the committing Magistrate; but there was a committal which he could not pass over without the expression of his strongest disapprobation; he alluded to that of John Graddon, only eleven years of age, who had been sent to gaol for want of sureties to appear as a witness to give evidence against a man committed upon a charge of felony. He had not expected to meet with such an instance in this country in the present enlightened age; it resembled the barbarous practice of days long since gone by. The Jury might take the law of commitment of witnesses from him; when witnesses had given their depositions, it was the duty of the Magistrates to bind them over to appear at the Assizes or Session to give evidence against the prisoner; and perhaps in some cases they were justified in requiring sureties from the witness, as in the case of a responsible person refusing or wishing to evade attending—then the Magistrate might say to the unwilling witness, "If you do not enter into recognizances to appear, I will commit you." But if a poor man or woman, not resident at or near the place, should be a necessary witness, it was too much to require sureties, and in default thereof to commit them; the Magistrate's duty was to bind them over to appear on their own recognizance, and not to ask impossibilities. But for an innocent child, only eleven years old, without friends, to be sent to goal for three months, because he could find not two responsible persons to be bound for his appearance to give evidence, was most unjustifiable; it was inflicting upon him, considering his tender age, by an imprisonment of three summer months, a greater punishment than the culprit himself would, if convicted, receive by one even much longer protracted. In Italy, it was true, this practice prevailed; but what was the consequence? Why, when assassinations and the most atrocious crimes were openly committed in their streets, persons, instead of preventing, or appearing against criminals, ran away and hid themselves, because in that country the witnesses were sent to prison to secure their attendance at the trials. He could not refrain from making these strong animadversions on this pracice, which he trusted would never again occur.

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## THE TIMES.

AUGUST 24. 1821

CEUTA, July 23,—By inquiries made on the 15th inst. we learn the following particulars of the affairs of Morocco:—That the discharge of artillery and many other rejoicings at Tetuan were on account of a victory gained by Muley Zeid, with his army of 30,000 men, over that of his uncle Soliman, of 28,000, between New Fez and Old Fez, at a place called El Pal Mar: that Zeid had caused six of the Generals of Soliman to be beheaded, and also a famous Christian engineer. Zeid had 600 men killed in the battle, and Soliman 5,500 killed and prisoners. The battle was on the 7th. The heads of the persons above mentioned are fixed up over the gates of Tetuan. Zeid, with half his army, was at Mequinez, and the other half in Old Fez; but that all would unite in the first place. And likewise an army of blacks, who had proclaimed Zeid Emperor. Soliman was retreating with the rest of his army 20 leagues from New Fez; that Zeid after the battle attacked that city, which shut its gates against him; he raised batteries against it, with which he destroyed his uncle's palace and many houses; after the firing had lasted five days, the women and children, and old people, came out with the books of the law to beg for mercy, which he granted on their proclaiming him Emperor. Zeid is said to have taken a solemn oath on the books of the law, not to lay down his arms till his uncle is killed. He is very angry with the Jews of Tetuan for having alarmed those of Gibralter, which has induced the English to break off all commerce with Barbary.—*Spanish paper.*

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### *CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS IN PRUSSIA.*

The restrictions imposed on the press in Prussia are of the most rigid and arbitrary nature. The censors of the other German States are regarded as much too indulgent by the Prussian government, and all German books published out of Prussia undergo a fresh examination at Berlin. It even appears from the foreign papers that censors are appointed to inspect the works of particular booksellers. Thus, in a latter dated Berlin, August 9, it is said—"The special censorship to be exercised over the works published by M. Brokhaus, of Leipsic, which may be imported into Prussia, is confided to M. Heydebreck, Superior President of the province of Brandenburgh. From him, in future, will emanate all the ordinances for the whole monarchy relative to M. Brockhaus's publications. The censorship on M. Brockhaus's books is not confined to political works, pamphlets, and periodical writings, but extends to publications strictly scientific and literary. The special sub-censors are—for theology, philology, and pedagogy, M. Ritschel, Counsellor of the Consistory: for medicine, rural economy, and the veterinary art, M. Kœnen, Counsellor of the College of Medicine; for jurisprudence, M. Grano, Counsellor of Regency; for belles-lettres, M. Langbein; for public law, M. Jouffroy, Counsellor of Legation."

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### *LAW REPORT.*

COURT OF CHANCERY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24.

The LORD CHANCELLOR came into court at 9 o'clock.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY AND OTHERS V. THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH AND OTHERS.

Mr. Hart stated that the heir looms in Blenheim-house had been seized for the assessed taxes. It had been referred to the Master to report how far they were liable to be answerable for that demand, and he reported they were liable for the assessed taxes of the mansion, estate, &c., but not for the noble defendant for his carriages, horses, servants, &c.; he also advised that the noble plaintiff should try that question in a court of law with the Commissioners of taxes, and he was determined to do so.

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AUGUST 27,

### *FRENCH PAPERS.*

PARIS, AUGUST 23,

A letter which we have received from Marseilles gives the following details on the defeat of the Algerine fleet:—

"A vessel from Messina brings intelligence that the squadron of Tripoli, consisting of a corvette, three polacres, a brig, and a xebeck, has fallen into the hands of the Greeks. The vessel which brought the news to Messina was in sight during the action. The Tripolitan squadron, which was inferior to the Greek fleet, wished to avoid fighting, and endeavoured to take shelter in Salonica, but the Greeks resorted to a stratagem which was completely successful. They sent the two Turkish frigates which they had taken a head, and put on the appearance of making sail in pursuit of of them. The Tripolitan squadron let the two frigates approach them without any distrust, and even manœuvred to assist their escape. The frigates, however, got in the stern of the Algerines, placed them between two fires, and hoisting the flag of the cross instead of the Ottoman colours, soon compelled their enemy to to surrender. This event deprives the Ottomans of the hopes of assistance from the Barbary powers, for Tunis has only a few wretched barks, and the corvettes building there for the Bey are still far from being in a condition for sea.

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* If therefore the travellers escape at one village, the Rogues attack him at another—Having an eye upon the road like the jolly thieves of East Cheap, whose object was plunder though obtained in a different manner from that of our modern-Chores. These follows having the cunning of Rats, and at nighbbing are equally persevering—For if driven away five times, they will return again with caution to their prey.

"All the accounts which reach us from the Morea represent the affairs of Greece as flourishing. The Greek vessel which came to Marseilles for arms sailed some time ago. She took on board, besides the young men and mechanics who had been waiting for her departure, 30 French officers who have gone to support the cause of Greek independence. On the eve of her departure the Greek archbishop Maximus Maxlum, who has been for some time at Marseilles, went on board to give his blessing to the crew, and to communicate the news of the naval victory. He concluded with a pathetic exhortation, recommending to them to render themselves worthy of their ancestors, and the cause they were going to defend."—*Journal des Debats*

We cannot too strongly advise our readers to be on their guard against the accounts circulated respecting the affairs of Turkey. Every one must have remarked the confusion and contradictions which prevail in them. The greater part of these accounts reaches us through the medium of the German journals, which collect without any critical discrimination the most contradictory statements, and the most absurd tales. It is certainly proper to class among the latter, and in the same rank with the landing of Joseph Buonaparte and the embassy to Prince Comnena, the discovery of a pretended conspiracy between a Minister of the Court of Russia and Baron Strogonoff, Ambassador at Constantinopole. Such fables are destitute not only of truth, but even of all probability; and, for the honour of the persons who pay attention to political affairs, we must believe that the number deceived by such stories is very inconsiderable. It is not so, however, with facts and events properly so called. The public has less means of guarding against the incorrect or entirely false accounts which are circulated in foreign papers, especially as the assertions are generally accompanied by dates, names of places & persons & details of circumstances which seem to guarantee their authenticity. For example, all the journals have published a pretended letter from Odessa, received by the way of Augsburg, and dated the 27th of July. In this letter it is stated that a Russian Capt. who left Constantinople on the 21st, had arrived at Odessa, and brought intelligence that a naval action was fought on the 18th at the entrance of the Dardanelles, between the Turkish and Greek squadrons; that the Turks had been defeated; and that after this disaster the massacre of the Greeks had re-commenced. These details are related with precise dates and it would seem impossible to doubt them. It is, however, almost certain that they are false. Letters direct from Constantinople, dated the 25th, and consequently later by four days than the departure of the pretended Russian captain, make no mention of the naval action, nor the massacres it is said to have occasioned. As these letters are written by men whose duty and interest it is to inform their correspondents of the events which occur, it may with much probability be concluded, that the statements in the pretended letter from Odessa are unfounded, and that it may be considered what the English call a *fabrication*. This instance, in addition to many other contradictions, ought to induce the public not to credit, except with great circumspection, what they hear respecting Turkey, and the supposed relations to which the events of that country may give birth among the other Courts of Europe—*Moniteur and Journal de Paris*.

We read in the *Brussels Oracle* of the 18th of the 18th instant, that they value the property which Buonaparte had placed in different banks at 36 millions of francs. As to the memoirs which Buonaparte wrote at St. Helena, it appears certain that there exist three copies of them; but it seems doubtful whether they will be delivered to the printer, at least for some time to come.

Letters from Naples mention, that a resolution has been at last taken to exile a certain number of persons who took a more or less distinguished part in the revolution. The list will, it is said, extend to about ninety persons including Pœrio, Borelli, Arcovito, Petronelli, &c. Liberty will be given to them to reside in Austria, Prusia, or Russia.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 17.

It has been for some days reported here, that the Porte has ordered Baron Strogonoff to repair to Odessa, and has transmitted to him a declaration of war against Russia.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.

Letters from Dantzic, which arrived this day announce that some scenes of tumult, and even of bloodshed, have taken place between the populace professing Christianity and the Jews, which required the interference of an armed force. A recent order of the Council enjoins the police to arrest any student travelling without regular passport.

Several young men have lately gone from Leipsic to join the standard of the Greeks.

ODESSA, July 24.

We await here the next accounts from Constantinople with the most intense impatience. A letter, dated from that capital on the 14th inst., states that the Divan is disposed to accept the mediation of Austria and England, and to give Russia the satisfaction required. But they who know the fanaticism of the Turks and the weakness of the government, will have a difficulty in persuading themselves that the Grand Seignor can succeed in inducing the Asiatic hordes to return to their territory without the expected spoil, or bring the inhabitants of the Porte to witness tranquilly the re-construction of the Christian churches. If the Sultan really have sufficient authority to appease his irritated soldiers and subjects, peace may be maintained.

BORDERS OF THE DANUBE, Aug. 5.

The Turks recently entered upon the Austrian territory in pursuit of some Greeks who had taken refuge there; but the Austrian troops having fired upon them, they made a precipitate retreat without returning the fire, or committing any further hostile act.

POSEN, July 27.

We have just been informed, in an authentic quarter, that the Russian guards together with the army of Lithuania, and the first corps of the main army, which are cantoned on the Duna, have received orders to march for the southern frontiers of the empire. They will immediately be replaced by others, now on their way from the interior. Every thing demonstrates that this monarchy is about to set in motion a considerable portion of its military force, and that the efforts of the Crescent to maintain its domination in Greece will meet with powerful opposition.

## CORNWALL ASSIZES.

### DOE, ON DEMISE OF SHERWOOD, ALIAS SYMONS, AND OTHERS, V. PARKER AND OTHERS.

A more extraordinary case than this has seldom occurred. To make it intelligible it is necessary to travel backwards. In the year 1763 the head of a most respectable family in this country, of the name of Symons, whose residence was at Hatt-court, near Calington, made his will, leaving his estates to his eldest son William, with remainder to his second son Nicholas—remainder to his two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary Anne, (the two defendants in possession), with remainder over to the right heirs of the testator. The testator died in 1766, when his son William succeeded him. The second son, Nicholas, was about that time articled to Mr. Charles Rashleigh, a most respectable attorney residing at St. Austle, and had, during his clerkship, conducted himself with such propriety, that at the expiration of it arrangements were forming for a partnership between him and his master. Nicholas Symons, however, had unfortunately become attached to a young woman of St. Austle, of no very good fame, and had intended to marry her; but this being violently opposed by his family, as well as by Mr. Rashleigh, he was induced to promise that he would not so commit himself. In the latter end of the year 1782 Nicholas Symons went to London to be admitted an attorney of the Court of King's Bench, and a solicitor of the Court of Chancery. He was there received with every attention by Mr. Rashleigh's brother, and corresponded from time to time with Mr. Rashleigh himself. But his unhappy passion still keeping possession of his mind, and the then supposed, melancholy circumstances of his untimely end, led Mr. Rashleigh to destroy all his letters except the following:—

"Dec., 1782.

"Dear Sir.—Your favour of the 19th ult. I received in due time, for which I return you my most sincere thanks. The contents I perused with very great attention, and was, as you may suppose, amazingly hurt on finding that the matter you alluded to was not settled; and, my dear Sir, what is still worse, you will be astonished to hear, is that I cannot by any means compose myself or get rid of that love or passion, as you may please to term it, I professed for the object. notwithstanding the interval of time, the distance I am removed from her, and the advice of my friends and relations. The latter are in possession of all the facts, and their astonishment and displeasure they have expressed to me. My situation I cannot expect you or any of my friends to pity. I have been my own enemy, and have brought all my misery on myself, and my conduct I am sensible every person must condemn. My reflections are almost too great to bear, and grieve me beyond expression, when I compare my present situation with that of three months since. Then I anticipated the greatest pleasure, & had nothing in view but happiness: now I have nothing but misery, having already forfeited the little respect my acquaintance had for me, made the world entertain the meanest opinion of me, and gained the displeasure of my friends and relations. all which, I am satisfied from the hints I have received, I have incurred. From these assertions you will probably suppose that I mean to break the promises I made you before I quitted St. Austle but you may rest assured that I will not, and all I have to hope for is that satisfaction may be made to the party injured; if that is done, it will in a great degree make my mind more easy, though I am convinced I shall never experience happiness more; but out of respect and gratitude to my relations, I am in duty bound to fulfil my promise, whatever may be the event. Now, my dear Sir, believe me when I assert that I am one of the most miserable beings: what to do, where to go (for I am determined to quit town in a day or two), or what will become of me, I know not. To return to St. Austle, or even to Cornwall, again, I am much afraid I never shall have resolution to do; after what passed, I don't think myself worthy, nor will it be possible, for me to embrace the offer made by you, and to form that most desirable and honourable connexion which I flattered myself would have made me happy; indeed, every person from this declaration, will certainly think me insane, not to forget all that has passed, and to pursue the path pointed out to me, but *sorry* am I to say, that I cannot prevail on myself so to do, and that I should make such an ungrateful return for the many favours conferred upon me and the very great friendship I have ever experienced from you, which, with the many other obligations I am under to you, I shall never forget, but always retain with a due sense of esteem. All I have to add at present is, desiring you and Mrs. Rashleigh to accept my sincere thanks for the many favours so undeservedly conferred on me, and my good wishes and sincere regard to you and your's and to be remembered to all that think it worth their while to inquire after me. In a week or 10 days you may expect to hear what has become of, dear Sir, your much obliged and very humble servant,

"NICHOLAS SYMONS."

From the receipt of this letter Nicholas Symons was never heard of more; and it was supposed that he had been his own destroyer. But in the early part of the year 1783 a stranger appeared in Liverpool calling himself Nathaniel Sherwood, who purchased a chariot and horses, and established the first public conveyance in that city. Sherwood succeeded so well by his attention and civility, that he enlarged his concern, and, set up a diligence from Liverpool to the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, near Warrington, and was getting rapidly forward in life when he was unfortunately drowned in the ferry-boat from Liverpool to Ruecorn-gap in the month of July 1802. He had married a servant of the inn where his diligence put up, and had several children, the eldest of whom was the lessor of the plaintiff. In 1805 his widow married a person of the name of Boore; and about that time a chest of Sherwood's was looked over, but no notice was taken of its contents. The lessor of the plaintiff had not been so fortunate as his father, but had become bankrupt under circumstances not very creditable to him; and his assignees also laid a demise, and now contested his rights. In 1817 the chest was again examined by the son and his sister, and among other thing were discovered, the admission of Nicholas Symons as an attorney, and his admission as a solicitor; an account between him and his mother during his minority, and other papers, which ultimately led to an inquiry, which terminated in the belief of the identity of Nicholas Symons and Nathaniel Sherwood; and in 1819 the present ejectment was brought against the defendants, who had been in possession of the property ever since the month of May, 1802, when William Symons died, Nathaniel Sherwood having been drowned two months subsequently.

To connect Nicholas Symons, who disappeared in 1782, with Nathaniel Sherwood, who died in 1802, was apparently no very easy task; but Mr. Rashleigh and others, who had known Nicholas Symons in Cornwall, described him as a gentlemanly young man, five feet five inches high, dark complexion, light hair, with dark thick eye brows, which gave him a remarkable appearance; they also spoke to his habit of biting his nails. Several witnesses were then called, who knew Nathaniel Sherwood at Liverpool, and they gave the same description of him. But the most important piece of evidence was the hand-writing; the Cornish witnesses deposing that the papers produced from Liverpool, as the writing of Sherwood, was in fact the writing of Symons, and the Liverpool witnesses declaring the letter before given, and other things to be in the hand-writing of Sherwood. One of the witnesses also spoke to the fondness of Symon for horses.

Mr. Sergeant Pell, for the defendants, called no witness, but rested his case upon the improbability of a man of so delicate a turn of mind as Symons, so degrading himself as to become a hackney-coachman, & to suit himself to that mode of life. He also urged the improbability of the papers in the chest having so long remained untouched, when they had been examined in 1803, & contended that it was a conspiracy on the part of Sherwood's family, animadverting very strongly upon the evidence of Boore, the second husband of Sherwood's wife, who had successively been a midshipman in the navy, at the head of a press-gang, an upholsterer at Liverpool, publican at Bungay, in Suffolk, a fishmonger in Long-lane, Smithfield, again a publican in Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and now residing at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, under the name of Short. This latter circumstance Boore accounted for by saying that he had become security for the appearance of his son-in-law, who was indicted with others for a conspiracy to effect a fraudulent bankruptcy and that he was afraid of the of the consequences.

Mr. Justice Best summed up very strongly in favour of the claims of the plaintiff, in whose favour the Jury, after a careful examination of the several writings, returned a verdict.

The property thus recovered is of the value of twelve hundred pounds a year.

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Singular Phenomenon.—The following remarkable occurrence took place near T ckington, Glocestershire, on Saturday last:—A heavy fall of small shells, of the snail species, was observed, which covered the surface of a field of about three acres, to the depth of nearly an inch. The shells are streaked, and about the size of a pea.—*Bristol Gazette*.

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SEPTEMBER 11.

The Semiramis frigate was commissioned on Saturday, by Lieut. John Monday, for the flag of Rear-Admiral Lord Colville, who has been appointed to succeed Sir Josias Rowley in the command on the Irish station. Captain Huskisson is to command the Semiramis. John Irving, Esq. is to be the Secretary.

## SECONDARIES' COURT.—August 16.

[Before Mr. Collinridge and a Special Jury.]

Pickford v. Elliot.—Mr. Charles Phillips stated the plaintiff's case. He said that Mr. Collinridge had just told them the name of the parties in this action—an action brought to recover damages for a trespass, an assault, and a false imprisonment suffered by the plaintiff from the defendant, and to recover also the value of property belonging to the plaintiff, of which the defendant had violently and wrongfully possessed himself. It might be necessary to inform the Jury, that the plaintiff was the son of one of the most respectable merchants of the city of London, who had been a governor of upwards of twenty charities, and who at the time of his death was the oldest governor then living of Christ's Hospital. His property, and, he trusted, his reputation, had devolved upon his children, and Mr W. Pickford was now a merchant of the city of London, and the owner of several ships, one of which was the Resource. The defendant, Mr. Elliott, was the Captain of a sloop of war, the Icarus, in his Majesty's navy. In the year 1820, the plaintiff went in person on board his ship to the Brazils, in consequence of the value of the cargo, which consisted chiefly of dollars to the amount of 40,000l. There was on board the vessel a carpenter of the name of Patterson, a very skilful workman, whom the plaintiff had occasionally indulged when they touched at any port, by allowing him to work ashore on his own account, and although he might have stopped his wages during such period of indulgence, he had never done so. There were some persons in whom indulgence failed to create gratitude, and unfortunately Patterson was one of them. When the ship arrived at the port of Rio Janeiro, he asked leave to go on shore but as Captain Pickford had no *pratique*, as it was technically termed with the shore, and as Patterson had abused the indulgence which had been granted him on a former occasion, he refused to let him go. Patterson became discontented; and he contrived to communicate this discontent to the rest of the crew, so that it rose almost to absolute mutiny. As the Icarus sloop of war was lying near the vessel, Captain Pickford thought it right in this emergency to apply to any ship of war which bore his Majesty's flag and he accordingly ordered out his boat, and went on board the Icarus. He did not see the defendant on this occasion, but he saw a perfect gentleman, the Honourable Mr. Maude, the First Lieut. who was at this time in Ireland, and who could not therefore, he regretted to say, be called as a witness in this cause, because, by a strange anomaly in the process of the English law, a subpœna did not run to Ireland. He represented the situation in which he was placed by the mutiny of the carpenter, and Mr. Maude, with that propriety which generally characterises the officers of the Navy, instantly ordered a Midshipman, and a number of Marines, to go on board the Resource, and bring the mutineer, Patterson, to the Icarus. Captain Pickford was at this time in a bad state of health, and in addition to the misfortune of a debilitated constitution, he had a child lying on its death-bed in his country-house, near Rio Janeiro. He went on shore for the purpose of seeing his child before its death, and while there he received a message from Captain Elliot, at the purport of which he was not a little astonished, for he was told that unless he repaired within half an hour from the receipt of the message on board the Icarus, and paid Patterson whatever sum he demanded, Captain Elliot would send an armed launch on board the merchant ship, the Resource, & take out dollars to the amount of Patterson's demand. The distance of the house from the shore, and the state of the plaintiff's health rendered it

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impossible to comply with the summons of the defendant within the time prescribed, and the plaintiff therefore wrote a letter to Captain Elliot, in which he deprecated the threatened outrage, and stated his readiness to make every effort in his power to see Captain Elliot as soon as possible. He accordingly did repair on board the Icarus, and it was there that he had the misfortune of a first interview with the defendant. As soon as he came on board, Captain Elliot abruptly accosted him, by observing that there had been a great deal of trouble in setting the accounts between him and his carpenter, and added, "I desire you will settle them instantly." The plaintiff said he was quite ready to settle them, and drew a cheque for the sum due to Patterson. Captian Elliot objected to the cheque, and said, "Come, Sir, this is not your name; you are falsifying your signature." The plaintiff in vain protested that he was a respectable merchant, incapable of committing such an act; the Captain swore that he was a shabby fellow, and ordered a fresh cheque to be drawn for the whole sum demanded by Patterson. Upon the plaintiff's refusing to pay this sum, as it amounted to 9*l.* more than was due to Patterson, Captain Elliot said, "If you do not pay it instantly, I will tie you up to the gangway and give you six dozen lashes, if it costs me 5000*l.*" Captain Pickford replied, that he was on board his (Captain Elliot's) vessel, and that he knew he was in his power; but he would not dare to commit such an outrage upon him, when there were British laws to appeal to for redress. He requested the officers of the ship to give him their names, as witnesses of this transaction. Captain Elliot forbade the officers to give their names at their peril. "And now, for your insolence," said he, turning to the plaintiff, "I declare you a prisoner; send off his boat; I will not take your dollars, but I will take your three topsails." This order was no sooner given than executed; in vain the plaintiff represented the danger which would arise from dismantling his ship in the event of a storm. Captain Elliot ordered out an armed launch to go on board the ship of a British merchant, and actually brought away the three topsails to the Icarus. The plaintiff was in the mean time detained a prisoner on board the sloop of war; he appealed to the humanity of Captain Elliot to inform his wife of his situation; his request was denied; he begged to be allowed the use of pen, ink, and paper; this, too, was refused. It was lamentable to reflect on the degree of tyranny which Captain Elliot had exercised; the autocrat of the Russias was not more despotic than this Captain of an English frigate. But though Captain Elliot would neither inform the plaintiff's wife of his situation, nor allow a father to see his dying child, he could go on shore himself for his own amusement, and as he probably learnt on this occasion that the man on whom he had committed so gross an outrage, was one of the most respectable and honourable merchants that ever traded from the British shores, he thought proper, after the expiration of six hourss, to give orders for his liberation. Captain Pickford applied, as soon as he got on shore, to the authorities of the country, and a criminal warrant for piracy was issued against the Captain of the Icarus, which was only not executed because the defendant fled under the flag of England from the port. The defendant had at first the hardihood to deny that he had committed the offence with which he was charged; but, after some consultation with his legal advisers, he found it would be useless to follow up insolence and oppression by audacity in a Court of Justice, and he had therefore confessed upon the record that he had imprisoned and plundered the plaintiff. The damages were laid in the declaration at 2000*l.* and the jury would see whether any circumstances of mitigation could be adduced to diminish those damages.—Such, gentlemen, continued Mr. Phillips, is the case which I am instructed to present to you, and I do think that there are circumstances in it of peculiar aggravation. Its entire and utter want of provocation, the insulting language by which it was accompanied, the gross and scandalous plunder of property, the prohibition of all communication with the shore—its scene, the defendant's vessel, its witnesses the defendant's crew—its actual operation in point of imprisonment, and that doubly enhanced by the state of the plaintiff's health, the affliction of his family, & the rank which he held in society. These circumstances do, in my mind mark it as a case of considerable aggravation. You are to-day called upon to do what? Do you think it is merely to compensate the plaintiff for his bodily endurance, and for the loss which he has sustained in property? I should be sorry to degrade you by such an office. You are called upon to do a great deal more. You are called upon to tell the mercantile community of this great city, at what sum you estimate such treatment endured by a British merchant from a British officer. You are called upon to tell the navy of Great Britain, whether her flag is for the oppression or the protection of the people. You are called upon to tell the armed and presumptuous innovator, that this country will not submit to a military jurisdiction—that we have still a power paramount to the sword—that power which patriotism created, and wisdom nursed, and age has made venerable—the power of the law; a power which will bend neither to sovereign or subaltern tyranny, and which, while it protects the noble and the wealthy, will fortify even the cradle of the peasant's infant against oppression, although it were mailed in armour. Give me leave to ask you, gentlemen, for what sum, in monies numbered, would any of you endure such treatment—for what sum would you endure insult such as this? Insult! not only insult, but plunder—not only plunder, but imprisonment—not only imprisonment, but menaces the most odious and revolting. For what sum would you endure to be publicly told that you should be tied up to the gangway of a man of war—to be told that you should receive six dozen lashes, even if the purse-proud despot was to pay six thousand guineas for the enjoyment—to be told this before a common crew of dependants, who might be indulged perhaps in proportion to the derision with which they jeered you—and not only to be told this, but to have the threat in some degree put in practice by the degradation of actual imprisonment! At what sum do I ask you? No; but I ask you if any man were to tender you one thousand guineas for the submission, would you not dash in the ruffian's face the proffered wages of your dishonour? And where, and where was it that your respectable fellow-citizen endured this outrage? Was it in one of our own ports, where his known respectability might have borne him buoyant above such an indignity? No; it was in a foreign sea, and in the face of strangers, that the British officer, his natural protector, degraded the British merchant into a slave—it was there that he imprisoned, plundered, and insulted him—it was there that he at once violated the laws, and trampled on the flag of England; and, amid the contemptuous ridicule of a Portuguese rabble, fled from a criminal warrant for an act of piracy! In the name of the whole British navy I protest against this outrage—in the name of that glorious banner which never waved except in victory, I deprecate this foul and unexampled degradation!

The only witness called was Wm. Fuller, the master of the defendant's ship. He proved in substance the imprisonment, the insulting language, and the taking of the sails. On his cross-examination, he admitted that the plaintiff had dined on board with the officers during his detention, but not with Captain Elliot's knowledge. The sails were sold for 9*l.* which was handed over to Patterson, perhaps their real value was about 20*l.* At one time when the defendant had given the plaintiff permission to go, the plaintiff said, "You know better than to keep me;" on which he was remanded till further orders. This witness did not prove that any warrant had been issued against the defendant for the taking of the sails.

Mr. Phillips here said he thought he had proved his case in substance, and he would call no more witnesses, as they must all necessarily be of the defendant's crew.

Mr. Alley—If the admission of the plaintiff's respectability can add any weight to his client's case, my learned friend is quite at liberty to avail himself of that which we do most readily admit, the perfect respectability of Mr. Pickford; I think too, I may fairly claim from my learned friend's candour and gentlemanly feeling, the same admission in favour of my client, who is one of the most gallant, generous, and noble minded officers that ever graced a service, proverbially celebrated for the high qualities which it inspires, and the glorious exploits which it has achieved. I lament that my learned friend should have been instructed to represent Captain Elliot to you as a very different character; I lament that he should have indulged the bad passions of those who have instructed him, or perhaps, more properly speaking, of some malevolent mind from which those instructions emanated, in aspersing a character as unsullied as ever adorned a British officer; I lament that he should have indulged, for I do admit that he has indulged, by his eloquence an admiring audience; because I feel that on a subject like the present, it is but an idle waste of time to occupy so great a portion of attention by an address, which, divested of its verbiage, has nothing upon which it can by possibility sustain itself. It is the remark of one of the most critical as well as the most eloquent writers of antiquity, I mean Longinus, in speaking of efforts of this description upon subjects so much beneath them, that "to *do* a thing of this kind is quite ridiculous." Gentlemen, I trust that you, by your verdict, will recognise that sound opinion, and that you will not suffer yourselves to be lulled by smooth periods, animated action, or even by vociferous declamation. I could not but admire the dexterity which my learned friend introduced his witness. He was, you were told, one of the defendant's crew, one who was quite reluctant to disclose the truth, and from it would be exceedingly difficult to procure it; he was the friend of Captain Elliot, the master of his ship, bound to him of course by the ties of duty; the defendant's interest was to mark his narrative; but your discerning minds was to discover the truth through all these formidable and, let me add, fictitious obstacles. I say fictitious, because I fearlessly ask you—have you ever, in the course of your not-limited experience, observed a witness more anxious to serve the cause which he was called to support? His was a novel sort of friendship, from which, I say, with all my heart and soul, may God protect me. What then has that witness detailed of the sufferings of this injured individual? What has he said about the illness of that child, and the grief of that family, concerning whom my learned friend has read such a laboured lamentation? I regret, I cannot but repeat it, that in any case my learned friend should be compelled to employ those splendid qualities of his highly cultivated mind in flinging obloquy upon a proud and gallant individual. I regret it, because I wish to see those talents, calculated as they are to reflect a lustre upon our common country, employed in far different and more suitable exertions. It is quite true that my client acted on this occasion as a man of warm temper and generous feelings would have acted; he did not treat the man who paraded along his deck with folded arms and defying step,—he did not treat him with all the courtesy of an accomplished courtier, nor with all the attention of a nimble-footed dancing-master; but is it to be endured, that for such punishment as the plaintiff had suffered, for the dinner which he had eat with all imaginable activity, that the defendant is to be visited with heavy damages? I protest that, in the whole course of my experience at the Bar, I never grappled with a case less substantial, and if I could but once present it to you in its naked poverty, stripped of that attractive drapery with which genius and eloquence has invested it, I should not think it worth while to dwell even for a moment upon its weakness. But I trust that you will yourselves perceive that there is really nothing in this case; that it only sustains itself by spreading over as much ground as it can cover, by general declamation, and by appeals to you, as merchants and as men, not to countenance oppression. Gentlemen, I do not call upon you to countenance oppression, but I call upon you, by your verdict, not to lend your passions to such an unworthy purpose as that to which my Learned Friend would turn them. I ask you not to countenance the charge of the defendant's absconding in consequence of having committed an act of piracy,—it is basely false. It is usual in cases of mutiny on board merchant vessels, if a King's ship is lying near, to call upon the Captain of the King's ship to interfere. In this case Captain Elliot was referred to as the arbitrator between the plaintiff and his crew, and he was satisfied that there was no ground for the plaintiff's complaint. As to the taking of the top sails it was certainly an illegal act; but Captain Elliot acted under an erroneous impression of the authority with which he was invested by the Act of 2 Geo. II. cap. 36; that Act enabled seamen on board merchant vessels to enter as volunteers on board King's ships, and it empowered the Captains of King's ships to direct the payment of such seamen's wages; but it gave no power to enforce the payment by a summary distress, although a contrary impression prevailed among officers in the Navy, and the practice had been to levy a distress on board merchant vessels, where payment was refused. The error which the defendant had committed was rather an error in judgement, than an error of the heart. He is not in a condition to pay large damages; for though connected with a family of high rank, [illegible] a younger brother, and his only patrimony is what he can earn by his sword. Gentlemen, I am satisfied that you will in this case give but very temperate damages. The witness has told you that the sails in question, of which I fully admit the plaintiff to have been wrongfully deprived, were sold for nine pounds, and that the amount was given to the shipwright, Patterson. He said, however (for I am not desirous of keeping any of the facts back from you), that the sails might have been worth twenty pounds, and even at that valuation I am contended that you should estimate them. The defendant, you will perceive, had no possible interest in this transaction; he was appealed to as arbitrator between the litigating parties, and though I am not called on to justify his decision, yet I trust that you will believe it to have been his intention not to oppress Mr. Pickford, but simply to decide justly and equitably between the Captain and his carpenter. Gentlemen, I leave the case in your hands, and I feel convinced that you will consider it a case for very temperate damages.

The Secondary recapitulated the evidence; and then told the Jury, that with respect to the value of the sails, to that sum the plaintiff was clearly entitled; and with respect to the other, and the more serious question of assault and false imprisonment, they would give such damages as they thought due to the plaintiff, both on account of the actual imprisonment, and also on account of his wounded feelings in consequence of that imprisonment. In assessing the damages he was clearly of opinion, that the treats of the defendant to flog Mr. Pickford could not be legally considered, since that flogging never took place, and therefore formed no part of the assault or false imprisonment charged on the record.

The Jury retired, and after a few moments' deliberation they returned with a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, one Thousand Pounds.

## THE COURIER.

AUGUST 24.

*NAPLES, Aug. 4.*

The Prince of Canosa has been removed, from his place; the Duke of Ascoli has been appointed in his stead, the King having first agreed to certain propositions made by the Duke. All the heads of the police have been changed, and the persons appointed, particularly the Directors in Chief, are persons highly esteemed in the kingdom.

A duel took place a few days since between his Highness the prince of W——, in the Austrian army, and a Russian officer, who was travelling in Italy. The quarrel was owing half to *love*, and half to *a national dispute* (according to the authority most to be depended on); the Russian, however, was severely wounded, and is still confined; the Prince——has left the kingdom.

### *DESPERATE AND FATAL OUTRAGE.*

On Wednesday night (15th instant) upwards of two hundred misguided wretches, mostly armed, many of them mounted on horseback, and the entire dressed in white shirts, surrounded the house of Mr. John Ives, a tithe-proctor, at Inchirourke, near Askheaton. After dragging him out of the house on the highway, they proceeded to administer oaths, prohibiting him from ever interfering in tithe business; and, while thus employed, a party of Mr. Going's Police, consisting of seventeen sub-constables, under the command of Thomas Doolan, Esq. Chief Peace Officer, approached the house, having received private information in Rathkeale that such proceedings would take place during the night. On being challenged by Mr. Doolin, and commanded to surrender, they drew up in regular line for battle, and immediately commenced firing on the police, by an order from their leader. In that discharge, one of the police, named Thomas Manning, was shot dead. Mr. Doolan instantly ordered his party to fire in return, which was quickly obeyed, and a regular volley obliged the assailants to break line, and disperse in all directions. A charge was then made by the police, who succeeded in taking three prisoners, in full costume: two were also found dead, similarly attired. A pursuit after the fugitives took place, and many skirmishes occured, in which upwards of sixty shots were fired by the police.

From every information that can be collected, great numbers have been wounded, and we are told several dead bodies are concealed in the neighbourhood. Those found by the police, in the first instance, were taken to Rathkeale, where they were interred on Thursday without coffins, in a large hole dug by their companions, in a piece of waste ground near the guard-house. The two prisoners were compelled by Mr. Going to perform all the offices at the burial; after digging the hole, they were obliged to bear the bodies and place them beneath, and afterwards to shake quick lime plentifully over them.

Another of the gang died last night in a hut on the mountain, where he had been removed from the scene of action; his name is Moran, and was brother to one of the prisoners in custody; he was shot through the abdomen.

Many more would have been shot by the police, but after the first volley the fellows all dismounted, and took shelter behind their horses.

The roads in the neighbourhood of Askheaton present a most horrid appearance; streams of blood in various parts, and the different gaps across which the wounded were borne away, are all besmeared with blood.

There were fifteen horses brought into Rathkeale by the police upon which those wretches were mounted, but had deserted; many of them were dreadfully wounded.

A considerable number of spits, old scythes, and some fire-arms, were brought into Rathkeale by the police.

Mr. Doolin missed fire twice at the leader of the gang, his pistol having got wet. He was very close to him at the time, and would certainly have shot him dead, had the pistol gone off.

Before the police came near Iver's house, there were regular sentinels placed at different points, to give the main body notice of any alarm. When they were challenged, the answer was, "We are Christians.

After the volley fired by the police, the captain, or leader of the gang, who was attired in a most conspicuous manner, with a white dress, a cocked hat and feathers, endeavoured to rally his troops, but without effect.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

## *VARIETIES.*

### CARMEN MACARONICUM,

TO SPORTSMEN.

*In flammas et in arma feror.*

Arma virumque cano, qui primo sole bo-peeping,
Jam nunc cum Tabby non languet to button her eyelids,
Cum Pointers aut Spaniels campos sylvas que pererrat,
Vos mihi Brontothesi of arms great and small deminantes,
Date spurs to dull poet qui dog Latin carmina condit
Artibus atque novis audax, dum sports-man I follow,
Per stubbles and turnips, et tot discrimina rerum,
Dum Partridge with popping terrificare minantur,
(Pauci namque valeant a feather tangere Plumbe),
Carmina si hang fire, discharge them bagpiping Apollo
Te quoque magne * Cleator, memorandi precamur,
Jam nunc thy fame gallops super Garamantos et Indus,
Nam nabobs nil nisi de brimstone et sulphur loquuntur,
Induit ecce shooter, tunicam made of neat marble drugget,
Quæ bene convenient defluxet to waist band of Breeches,
Nunc paper et powder et silius pop'd in the side pocket,
Immemor haud shot belt, graditur comitatus two Pointers.
Mantoni retinens tormentum dextra bibarrel'd,
En! stat staunch Dingo, hand alitar quam steady signpost,
Proximus atque Fere persistat se ponere juxta,
With gun cock'd and level'd et lovo lumine clause,
Nunc Avecida resolves hand double strong parcere powder,
Vos teneri Partridge vos grandevi parentes,
Nunc palsy pate Jove orate to dress by the left hand,
Et Veneri tip the wink, like a shot, to skim down abaito,
Mingere in touch hole totamque madescere priming,
Nunc lugete dii, nunc [illegible]
Infandum flebile musa re[illegible]
Exsilit ecce Lepus from [illegible]
Bang bellow'd both barrels—[illegible]
each dog,
Et Puss in the interim, [illegible]
thorn bush.

28th February 1822.

* Author of the "Essay on shooting."


*TWENTY-SIXTH*

## CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

FOURTEENTH AND LAST DAYS DRAWING;

*Saturday, 16th February, 1822.*

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